The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,679—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pt
2-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-0	7-0
2-0	10-0		10-0	5-0
2-0	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	12-0	6-0
2-0	12-0		12-0	6-0
3-0	1-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	12-0	6-0
3-0	2-0		16-0	8-0

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on 28th July, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 26th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 5th August, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 29th July.

FOR RANGOON.

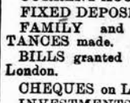
THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd August.

FOR MAURITIUS *VIA* ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 30th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th July, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries. Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

PERFUME VAPORIZERS IN VARIETIES.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF PERFUMERY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co., "
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to Members of H. M Services, Regiments, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-country Firms, and Private Individuals.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in Stocks and Shares.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in English or any of the Native Languages at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. Twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "ANTI-TANNIC" TEA INFUSER.

BY the aid of this Infuser, a splended Cup of Tea can be made in three minutes. It can be used with any ordinary Breakfast or Tea Cup, and, being made of Egg White China, recommends itself for cleanliness, &c.

Full instructions sent with each Infuser.

Price Re. 1-4 each.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
GENUINE CHUTNEYS.

PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND CLEANLINESS UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TREACHER'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY, sweet yet piquante. This favourite Chutney is much liked, and is exported in considerable quantities.

TREACHER'S MAJOR GREY'S, much appreciated. Fruit eats dry.

TREACHER'S EMPRESS OF INDIA. Sweet and hot, very delicious flavour.

Price per bottle, Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SOLID LEATHER CIGAR CASES.

THESE Cigar Cases are made of the best English Saddlers' Leather. As a good, strong, serviceable article, cannot be excelled.

Size 5½ in. by 3 in. ..... Rs. 3 0
" 6 in. by 3½ in. ..... " 3 0
" 6½ in. by 3½ in. ..... " 3 8
" 7½ in. by 4in. ..... " 4 8

The size 7½ in. by 4 in. is specially made for Large Trichis.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONA *YIELDS THE VERY SOULS OF FLOWERS.*

THE CHOICE OF PERFUMES. BOUQUET

REFRESHING AND PERMANENT.

THE FAR-FAMED ORIGINAL. Bottle, Re. 1-8. 3 for Rs. 4.

HOAR AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS,

LADIES' & GENTS.'

VERY CHOICE STOCK.

Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 20.

HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe.....	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	4	0	"
Pekoe Souchong...	"	1	0	0	"
Souchong.....	"	0	14	0	"
Mixture (Congou).	"	0	9	6	"

J. NUEBERG—BOMBAY.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING *per annum* being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Six Million and Three-quarter Pounds Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by *more than double* the number of fresh carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch :
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES !

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India

THE LOVELY

DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers, the Mills, Darlington

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE : W. Wedderburn, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Boys' ..... each Re. 1-10 to	3 0
Do. Single Cane ..... each	7 0
Do. Double Cane ..... "	8 8
Do. Treble Cane ..... "	10 8
Do. All Cane ..... "	13 0
Prowd's Driver ..... "	15 8
Patent Exceller ..... "	14 8
STUMPS for Boys' use ..... Per set	2 8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails "	3 12
Do. With Brass Ferrules ..... "	6 0
Do. do. and Iron Points ... "	7 0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c ..... each	13 8
Boy's Set, complete in box	10 8

	Rs. a.
BALLS, Boys,' each Re. 1-8 to	2 0
Do. Duke's Double Seam ..... each	4 0
Do. do. Treble Seam ..... "	5 8
Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam "	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam. "	4 8
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured	5 4
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated. Per pair	7 4
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber ... "	7 4
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, Strong Green Cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock "	16 0
LEG GUARDS Chamois Skin ..... "	8 4
SHOES, fitted with Spikes ..... "	12 8

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, Men's.....each	7 0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's "	8 8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a Screw Adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung ..... "	15 0
Do. do. Champion Match, Plain Strung ..... "	10 8
Do. do. do. Double Strung "	12 0
Do. do. do. Cork Handled. "	11 0
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the Latest Pattern ..... "	12 8
Do. The Demon Slazenger's ..... "	13 0
Do. The Victor Fortnam's ..... "	12 8
Do. Cane and Ash ..... "	13 8
Do. Ayre's Champion ..... "	13 4

	Rs. a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match. per doz.	8 8
Do. do. do. Champion, "	9 0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ..... "	12 8
Do. Ayre's do. ..... "	10 8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case .....per set	47 8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club..... each	12 0
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws ..... "	8 8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles .....per pair	11 0

FOOT-BALL.

	Rs. a.
ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanised India-rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed	
No. 4—28 in. circumference .....each	7 0
No. 5—28 in. do. ..... "	8 0
No. 6—30 in. do. ..... "	9 0
No. 7—32 in. do. ..... "	10 0
RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.	

GOLF.

	Rs. a
BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28.....per doz.	10 8
CLEEKS .....each	5 8
IRONS Lofting or Pitching..... "	5 8
IRON or Brass Niblicks ..... "	5 8
PLAY CLUBS ..... "	4 8
PUTTERS..... "	4 8
SPOONS, Long, Middle, Short & Brassy "	4 8

RACKETS, BADMINTON, FENCING, FIVES, QUOITS, POLO, FISHING TACKLE, SPORTING AMMUNITION.

COMPLETE LISTS FREE BY R. O. P.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOTMAKERS.

	Rs.
Our Lace Walking Boots suitable for the Hills, best French Calf..	16-8
The Carlton Boot, favorite Monsoon Boot, durable and Waterproof	...20 to 22
Grain Hide Shooting Boots, adapted for the hardest Wear, Black or Brown	...20 to 24
Riding Boot, Black or Brown, Newmarket, with Black, Brown, or Patent Fronts	...35 to 38
Russian Leather Lace Boots	...20
" " Oxford Shoes	...15-8
Screw Trees for long Boots	...25
Do for short Boots...	...20

All goods are manufactured of the best English and French material under the supervision of a First-class European Bootmaker.

N.B.—For mofussil orders an old boot or shoe should be sent as a guide for size.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

IMPORTED ONLY THROUGH

THE ACCREDITED AGENTS OF THE DIFFERENT SPRINGS.

ÆSCULAP.—A Palatable Aperient, Nature's Remedy against Obstinate Constipation, Indigestion and the consequences of indiscretion in eating and drinking.
Pints Re. 1 each ; per dozen Rs. 10-8.

CARLSBAD.—An Alkaline Purgative taken for Constipation, affections of Liver, Gout, Rheumatism and Diabetes.
Per bottle Re. 1-4 ; per dozen Rs. 12-0.

CONTREXVILLE.—Drunk for affections of the Urinary organs.
Per bottle Re. 1 ; per dozen Rs 10-8.

BOURBOULE.—A sovereign remedy for Anæmia (Bloodlessness) and incomparable for the Complexion prescribed in Eczema and other Skin diseases.
Per bottle Re. 1-4 ; per dozen Rs. 12.

FRIEDRICHSHALL.—Alterative and Aperient, used in affections of the Liver, Stomach and Urinary organs.
Pints as. 12 each ; per dozen Rs. 7-8. Quarts Rs. 1-4 ; per dozen Rs. 12.

HUNYADI-JANOS.—Asaline, slightly bitter Aperient recommended in Stomach and Liver diseases.
Pints Re. 1 each ; per doz. Rs. 10-8. Quarts Re. 1-8 each ; per doz. Rs. 15.

MARIENBAD.—Drunk as a Laxative and useful in Abdominal enlargement, Gravel, Gout, and derangment of the Digestive organs.
Per bottle Re. 1-4 ; per doz. Rs. 13-8.

VICHY.—Useful in Gout, Rheumatism and Diabetes, excellent when mixed with light Wines and Spirits.
Per bottle As. 12 ; per doz. Rs. 7-8.

VICTORIA.—Similar to Hunyadi, but richer in Magnesium. Useful in Gouty affections and Obesity—a useful Aperient and corrective.
Per bottle As. 12 ; per doz. Rs. 7-8.

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and vending from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during sixty years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE DISREGARD OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain. His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne : that the story of the deceased Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 9s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NEW PIANOFORTES
WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

	Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	750
" 2 " 5 "	775
" 3 " 5 " to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus...	1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower } AND { POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take Quinine can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM ;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore ;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door !
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
T' was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh ! distinctly I remember ; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore ;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore :
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before :
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more !"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain ; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is a sluggish that life's to you a bore ;
And your heart's so bad, at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While fog-a weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door ?
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more !"
Presently my soul grew stronger ; hesitating then no longer ;
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, imjore !"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore ;
And with neura'gia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more !
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ail ments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before ;
See that Evans stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS :—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR, Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE, F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market).

Any persons desiring to see a list of bona fide testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to
Mr. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llanlly, S. Wales.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs.	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... "	550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended scale, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... "	675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... "	775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... "	875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... "	1,550
THE "COLLAR AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and old, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... "	1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE EAST
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL MILITARY DRAMA
IN 5 ACTS,
"HELD BY THE ENEMY."
Miss GRACIE PLAISTED in her Grand Impersonation of SUSAN McCREARY.
THIS DRAMA RAN FOR
3 YEARS IN AMERICA!
2 YEARS IN LONDON!
2 MONTHS IN MELBOURNE!
9 WEEKS IN SYDNEY!

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s Music Warehouse.
Military, &c., in Uniform Half Price to
Pit Stalls and Pit only.
Doors open at 8-40 p.m. Overture at 9-15.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 31st August 1889, at 6 o'clock p.m.
W. WEBB.
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 26th July 1889.

CHUBB'S
PATENT WRITING BOXES.
Fitted with Chubb's Patent Detector Lock and two Keys, Tray, Portfolio, Instrument-pad, Note-paper, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand, and space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray.
Outside Measurement:
17 inches long, 11 inches wide, 7 inches deep.
PRICE Rs. 60.
Travelling Covers extra, Rs. 17.
Extra Plain Tray, Rs. 5.
Extra Patent Inkstand, Rs. 3.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

ALPINE CONSERVE.

TO BRAIN WORKERS.
TONIC AND INVIGORATING.
For Loss of Memory, Forgetfulness, Mental Exhaustion, Incapacity for Study, Inability to fix attention, Alpine Conserve is a specific.
One or two pots of Alpine Conserve makes the pale and emaciated face rosy and blooming, and strengthens the constitution shattered by nervous weakness.
Alpine Conserve is palatable (purely vegetable). It is made up of drugs which makes the Alpine Conserve a brain, muscle, and blood tonic.
PER POT Re. 1.
Can be had of—Bombay and Poona, Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., and Messrs. J. Brothers & Co.; Kalbadevi and Crawford Market, C. N. Patell & Co.; Fort, Parsee Bazar Street, Mr. B. F. Dastoor.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).

TABLE-LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c.,
WEBSTER'S SHIKAREE CLOTH,
Very celebrated and suitable for Hunters, Engineers, and for travelling purposes.
The demand for this material is increasing year by year.
Ginghams, 27 and 34 inches wide, to stand washing, in checked, striped, and mixed patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.
Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED.
AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 12th August 1889, at 4-30 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on THURSDAY the 25th July 1889:—
1.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.
2.—That Mr. E. H. Freeborn be appointed Liquidator at a remuneration of 2½ per cent. on receipts, and that the Liquidator be authorised to dispose of the business as a going concern or otherwise as he may deem most advantageous to the Company.
WM. J. ESSAI,
Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, 26th July 1889.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona, on 19th August next, up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras time), for contract for the supply of hay as noted below to the Commissariat Department at Poona, for one or three years, commencing from 1st January 1890:—
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.
Class A.—For three years, portion of the hay to be baled, one-third of the estimated quantity to be supplied in bales for the first year and two-thirds during each of the subsequent two years.
Class B.—For one year under the existing system of contract.
H. CLOWES, Lieutenant,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, 18th July 1889.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received on 19th August 1889 by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi up to 1 p.m. (local time), and by the other Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras time) for contracts for the supply of hay to the Commissariat Department at those stations for the calendar year 1890. The contract at Karachi will be for the official year 1890-91.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay	Under Classes. A, B, D, and E of Schedule No. 1.
Ahmednugger	
Ahmedabad	
Deesa for Abu and Abu Road station	
Deolali and Bombay for Deolali	
Karachi	

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, 13th July 1889.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.
NOTIFICATION.
Mysore, 27th July 1889.
ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.
1. THIRTY (30) elephants of different sizes and of both sexes, all young and in good condition, lately captured in a Kheddah in Mysore, will be sold by Public Auction at Nanjengode, 14 miles from Mysore, on September 1st, 1889. Anyone unable to attend may send instructions to purchase, addressed to the undersigned, and bids up to the authorised amount will be made; but Rs. 300—which will be returned if no elephant is purchased—must accompany each application, or no notice will be taken of it.
2. A list of elephants will be forwarded on application to the undersigned and also published in the Mysore Gazette.
3. Every facility will be afforded for removing the elephants by rail when desired.
4. Twenty-five per cent deposit to be paid at once into the nearest Taluk Treasury and the balance within fifteen days from the date of sale and before removal, failing which, the animals will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall not participate in any increase that may arise.
Purchasers to bear all expenses of up-keep from date of purchase.
G. P. SANDERSON,
Supdt. of Kheddahs (on special duty), Mysore.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

73, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
MONTHLY MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS FOR SALE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS INCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE.

Monthly Magazines and Reviews.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Ave Maria (Indiana)	10 0	9 0	7 0
Birmingham Medical Journal	9 0	8 0	6 0
Cassell's Family Magazine	5 0	4 8	3 8
Chambers's Journal	5 8	5 0	4 0
Contemporary Review	20 0	17 0	14 0
Cornhill Magazine	5 0	4 8	3 8
Dublin Medical Journal	15 0	14 0	8 0
Edinburgh Medical Journal	15 0	14 0	8 0
Family Herald	4 8	4 0	3 8
Fortnightly Review	20 0	17 0	14 0
Glasgow Medical Journal	15 0	14 0	8 0
Harper's Monthly Magazine	9 8	8 8	6 8
Lamp	5 0	4 8	3 8
Leisure Hour	4 8	4 8	3 8
Longman's Magazine	5 0	4 8	3 0
Merry England	9 0	8 0	6 0
Marine Engineer	4 0	3 8	3 0
Macmillan's Magazine	8 8	7 8	6 0
National Review	20 0	17 0	14 0
Nineteenth Century	20 0	17 0	14 0
Practitioner	12 8	11 0	8 8
Provincial Medical Journal	5 8	5 0	4 0
Textile Manufacturer	9 8	8 0	6 8
Textile Journal of Fabrics	10 0	9 0	7 0
Textile World	7 0	6 0	5 0
Young Ladies' Journal	7 8	6 8	5 8

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Magazines under Class B are posted one week after arrival in Bombay.
Magazines under Class C are posted three weeks after arrival in Bombay.
For the convenience of Subscribers the LIBRARIAN will receive above YEARLY Subscriptions in HALF YEARLY or QUARTERLY Instalments.
All Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.
A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NOTICES.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time) on the 5th August, 1889, for the supply of Country Malt Liquor at several stations.
Forms of Tenders and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer.
H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
for Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, July 1, 1889.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS in duplicate will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge Madras Arsenal up to 21st August 1889, and opened at 12, noon, on the 22nd August 1889, for supply of Stores (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 31st March 1890.
The term "more" to include supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of original Tender.
List of Stores can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer, Madras.
Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 annas at the Office of the Ordnance Officer, Madras.
Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in Bank Receipt as earnest-money, which will be returned on execution of the contract Deed or rejection of the Tender.
Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up his earnest money will be forfeited.
On failure of contract it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.
Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.
The rates required for the articles delivered at Madras.
HENRY B. STANFORD, Lieut., R. A.,
For Ordnance Officer in charge.
Madras Arsenal, 22nd July 1889.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General and of Estates which have come under his charge.
CASSIMIR BONNEVIALLE, late of Bombay, Wine Merchant.
DONALD BAIN, late of Bombay, Exchange Broker.
WILLIAM MAGNUS MILLER, late Chief Officer, s. s. Mejidieh.
JAMES LEONARD GREAVES, late of Bombay, sole partner in the firm of Messrs. James Greaves and Co.
GEORGE K. CANNING, late in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company.
JOHN WARING SINGLETON MERCER, late a Captain in H.-r Majesty's 17th Regiment, Bombay Infantry.
JAMES ALLEN, late in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company.
ERNEST ARTHUR HEYMERDINGNER, late Traffic Inspector, North-Western Railway, Kotri.
JOHN LUCAS, late Surgeon Major, Indian Medical Staff, Quetta.
ROBERT AUGUSTUS CHAPPLE, late Deputy Surgeon-General, Army Medical Staff, Madras.
JOHN POUNDER CONIGAN, late Accountant, Public Works Department, Mandi.
CHARLES LUCEFOLD, late a Photographer at Ahmedabad.
JOSEPH PITKIN, late Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, Chandur.
All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.
L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Admr.-Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 5th July 1889.

SALE OF RICE MILLS.
PURSUANT to a RESOLUTION PASSED at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held in Coconada, on the 13th June, the RICE MILLS of the CORINGA COMPANY, Limited, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 19th August, at Coconada, at the godowns of Messrs Innes and Co.
The Mills, which are in full working order, consist of two main blocks containing all the machinery and appliances for making Raw and Boiled Rice. There are besides godowns, workshops, drying ground, and houses for the Managing Engineer and his assistants.
The mills can turn out 1,000 bags of unpolished Rice or 600 bags White Rice per day.
Besides the above there are about a dozen horizontal oil presses with all appliances for making Castor Oil, but not in working order.
Intending bidders will have to deposit the sum of Rs. 3,000 in the Bank of Madras, Coconada, in the name of the undersigned to entitle them to bid.
The ground on which the mills are built is held on a 99 years' lease from the Proprietor of the Naravapilly Estate.
Full particulars of the term of Sale can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.
J. INNES,
Liquidator of the Coringa Company, Limited.
Cocanada, 1st July 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGATPURI HOTEL, Igatpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igatpuri.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST,
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*.
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat, India
REGENT'S PARK CANINE SURGERY.—Extract from "Home and Colonial Mail," Dec. 24, 1881.
"From personal experience, we have no hesitation in saying that those who are in want of dogs, it matters not of what breed or variety, could not do better than to entrust the matter to Mr. CHAS. BELL-SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S. 51, Lanark-villas, Maida Vale, W."
N.B.—Dogs of every known breed, size and colour, can be obtained from the above address. No dogs are kept under the value of £5.

PRICES OF DOGS AS FOLLOWS WITH PEDIGREE:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BOAR HOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve months... ... Rs. 26
Six months ... ,, 13-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE—Dorse hitefriars London

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS
is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout, and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Re. 1; interleaved, Rs. 2.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 62 0	,, 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	,, 56 0	,, 58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ...
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 23 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, ...
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johannisberger	,, 33 0	,, ...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 36 0 ...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0 ...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0 ...

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0 Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0 ,, ...
Medoc	,, 10 8 ,, ...
Les Canons	,, 16 0 ,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lorus	,, 18 0 ,, ...
Chateau Looville	,, 19 0 ,, ...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 0 ,, ...
Chateau La Rose	,, 28 0 ,, ...

From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien	Qts. ...Rs. 15 0 ,, ...
Margaux	,, 20 0 ,, ...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	,, 15 0 ,, ...
Margaux Medoc	,, 19 0 ,, ...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	Rs. 11 8 Rs. 13 ...

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0 Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0 ,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0 ,, 22 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 32 0 ,, 34 0
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BRANDY.

H Monitroe's **	Rs. 18 1 Rs. ...
E Sime & Co.'s	,, 19 2 ,, ...
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 4 ,, ...
A. Doignon Fils & Co	,, 28 5 ,, ...
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	,, 30 6 ,, ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 7 ,, ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	,, 37 0 ,, ...
P Scilheau and Fils' Brandy	,, 20 0 ,, ...

BURGUNDY*
From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

**

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

...et, Byculla Club *vs.* Gymkhana.
...et, Gloucestershire Regiment C. C. *vs.* Ralli ...rothers C. C., Co-operage, 2 p.m.
...t Road Methodist Church Lecture, 8 p.m.
...mation of a Society for Ladies, 4 p.m.
...elty Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

...SELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yes...rday :—Bormida (s), from Hongkong ; Umballa ...), Rangoon ; Karagola (s), Kurrachee ; and Java ..., Calcutta.

...NCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Astraea left the dock on ...day.

...TORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Umballa and the s. s. ...en entered, and the s. s. Oriental left the dock ...erday.

...B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods ...ffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ...ding 6th July 1889 was 106,726 maunds and in ...oney Rs. 2,764.

LECTURE.—A lecture to educated natives will be given this evening at 8 o'clock at the Grant Road Methodist Episcopal church by the Rev. J. M. McDonald. Subject : "The Supremacy of Christ." All are cordially invited.

REPORTED THEFT.—Sooftoola Fakeer Mahomed, residing at Chowkie Mohla, reports that during his absence from home on Thursday last some one entered his room and stole cash and wearing apparel of the collective of Rs. 63-8.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—Rahimbux Manrala, residing at Falkland Road, has reported to the police that while his daughter was playing on the road on Thursday last, a Mahomedan, whose name is unknown, enticed her away to Khotwady Ninth Street, and there stole from her six wristlets and two silver anklets, of the collective value of Rs. 8, and then absconded.

A VAGRANT IN TROUBLE.—E. C. Steinberg, a European vagrant, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court, with failing to return to the Government Workhouse from leave granted him on the 14th May last. Accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, and also admitting two previous convictions for a similar offence, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Ramchunder Onkari, a servant to a sweet-meat shopkeeper on the Duncan Road, was yesterday charged by Inspector George before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a pair of copper scales, a brass lamp, a brass dish, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 4-6, the property of his master, on Thursday night last. The accused was arrested by the police while endeavouring to dispose of the stolen articles. Ramchunder, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

AN EAST INDIAN B. PH.—It is with sincere gratification that we learn by the last overland English mail of the marked success of the Very Revd. Thomas C. F. Henriques, D.D., D.C.L. The Reverend Dr. Henriques has successfully passed in the examination of Bachelor of Philosophy and obtained the degree of B. Ph. in Rome. We trust that the reverend gentleman prior to his return to the Indian shores, will achieve still higher distinction. It is stated that the Revd. Dr. Henriques eventually proposes to proceed to England, France, Spain, etc., before he comes to Bombay.

THEFT FROM A TANNERY.—Marootee Jankoo and Vitia Dusrad, labourers, were yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court by Inspector Holdway before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing two bullock hides, valued at Rs. 15, the property of Narayen Appajee, from his tannery at Dhurwee, on Thursday last, and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. The accused, after stealing the hides from the tannery, were endeavouring to dispose of them at the Mahim bazaar, where they were arrested by the police. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and were each sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE READYMONEY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—A number of rate-payers in Bandora have prepared a petition for presentation to Mr. C. E. Kane, President of the Bandora Municipality, objecting to the intended fees to be charged from 1st August next at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangirjee Readymoney Charitable Dispensary. If fees were to be charged, the intentions, so the petitioners state, of Sir Cowasjee would be frustrated, and they think that the Bombay Municipality even should contribute funds towards the support of the free dispensary, as many attend from that district. If, however, the Bandora Municipality were determined to charge fees, the petitioners suggested that fees be charged from those attending the dispensary whose monthly income exceeds Rs. 100, although they urged that only those living outside the municipal limits should be asked to pay.

CRICKET.—BYCULLA CLUB *vs.* GYMKHANA.—What ought to prove an interesting game is to be played on the Gymkhana Cricket ground to-day between the teams representing the Byculla Club and the Gymkhana. The match is announced to commence at eleven o'clock, and by the kind permission of the colonel and officers of the Marine Battalion the band of the regiment will play during the afternoon. It may be added that a tent will be provided for the accommodation of ladies. The teams are :—Byculla Club : Messrs. J.W. Field, L.R. W. Forrest, H G. Gell, James Jardine, E. F. Nicholson, M. E. Reid, E. E. Steel, J. H. Twiss, A. C. Walker, Dr. H. P. Yeld, and Colonel Merriman (captain). Waiting men—Messrs. A. F. Beaufort, Basil Scott, and F. P. Nathan. Umpire—Mr. R. H. Macaulay. Gymkhana : Messrs. Barton Cunningham, Gould, Captain Jervois, Dr. Wilkins, S. J., Messrs. Macbeth, Young, O'Shea, Penny, Sangster, and Wilkins, A. D.

SHOP-DOOR THEFT.—Hoosain Ismail, of no occupation, was yesterday charged by Inspector George at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing two chairs, valued, Rs. 4, from the shop of Bymeyea Fazlooden, a dealer in biddee leaves, at Doctor Street, on Wednesday last. The accused, after stealing the chairs, which were placed in front of complainant's shop, disposed of them to a dealer in old furniture at the Null Bazaar, from whom the chairs were recovered. Accused on pleading guilty to the charge was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The same accused was further charged yesterday with stealing three skull-caps, valued at Rs. 3, the property of Noor Mahomed Syad Ebrahim, a dealer in flour, from his shop at Doctor Street, on the 20th May last. He was also convicted upon this second charge, and sentenced to a further term of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, to take effect on the expiration of the first sentenced.

SUICIDE BY A MAD OMAN.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Poona Street, Fort, respecting the death of a Parsee woman, aged 22 years, named Aimai. Deceased was the daughter of Rustomjee Heerjeebhoy, a cabinet-maker, and lived with him on the third storey of a house in that street. For the last two years she was of unsound mind. A year ago she swallowed some pounded glass to destroy herself, and was then treated by Dr. Pesikaka and, recovered. She was always kept under a close watch. For the last four nights she was sleepless and noisy. She went to her bed at 9 p.m. on Thursday, in a room where her grandmother also slept. About midnight she was seen to come out of her room and rush down quickly to the well on the ground-floor of her house, push open the back door, and jump into the well. An alarm was raised, when a number of people collected, and a Parsee, named Nusserwanjee Eduljee, jumped into the well, and recovered the body of the deceased, when life was found to be extinct. There was a depth of nine feet of water in the well, and a high wall round it. The verdict was that the death of Aimai was caused by her having committed suicide by jumping into a well when in an unsound state of mind.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Dismissal.

102-89—Jefferson, B D and K—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub *vs* Poodiapoorail Mamally and others—Roughton and B
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

58-89—Ardesir, H and D—Khatoobai *vs* Sidick Haji Noor Mahomed—Bomonji and H.
126-85—Tyabji and D—Shri Lamatsingji Soorsingji *vs* Joosab Haji Ahmed—Macfarlane, E and H.
429-88—Tyabji and D—Maneeklal Mackondas *vs* Soondarji Jetha—Macfarlane, E and H.
448-88—Nanu and H—Abba bin Baba Saheb Bisly *vs* Rahimtula Dewraj and others—Payne, G and S.
275-88—Jefferson, B D and K—The Hon F L Latham *vs* Wasoodev Luxmonji—Craigie, L and O.
34-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Oobhoya Raghowji *vs* Dayashboy Cullianji and others—Little, S F and N.
56-88—Little, S F and N—Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed and others *vs* Doongersy Vundravendras—Mansookdal, D and J.
352-88—Little, S F and N—Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed and others *vs* Bhauji Ramji—Mansukal, D and J.
353-88—Little, S F and N—Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed and others *vs* Khetsidas Hurmukhroy—Mansukal, D and J.
354-88—Little, S F and N—Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed and others *vs* Tarachund Ganshamdas—Mansukal, D and J.
355-88—Little, S F and N—Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed and others *vs* Tarachand Luchminarayen—Mansukal, D and J.
356-88—Little, S, F, and N—Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed and others *vs* Joharimul Dulsookrai—Mansukal, D and J.
357-88—Little, S, F, and N—Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed and others *vs* Gomti and others—Mansukal, D and J.
351-88—Little, S, F, and N—Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed and others *vs* Govindji Oodhowji and others.
78-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Ramabai *vs* Damoder Sunderji and another.
79-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Ramabai *vs* Amerchund Talsidas and others.
488-88—Little, S, F, and N—The Hon'ble F L Latham *vs* Khetsai and others—Tobin and R, M, E, and H, and in person.
51-89—Jefferson, B, D, and K—Girdhur Dulsookh *vs* Magan Kuberji and another—Payne, G and S, and T and D.
122-89—In person, Kastur Poma and others *vs* Vessa Vella and others, in person.
88-89—Little, S, F, and N—Bai Shamoora *vs* Varsey Kurrumsey—Jefferson, B D and K.
342-88—Chalk, W and S—Rutnajt Sewaji and others *vs* Bhaichund Bejaram and others—H Wilkin.

STRANDING OF THE S. S. HENRY BOLCKOW.

THE Marine Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper and Captians Potts and De Horne re-assembled at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday to investigate the circumstances under which the S. S. Henry Bolckow is alleged to have stranded off Suakin in May last.

On the Court sitting the president framed and read charges against Captain Doert, charging him with having neglected to ascertain and check the ship's position and neglecting to take the departure from the Suakin beacon and to lay down a course on the 23rd May, and also with assuming entire responsibility by counteracting the pilot's instructions on the same date, and also with being intoxicated while in charge of the ship on the 4th June and on the 23rd May.

In answer to the Court the captain said he had a defence to make, but left it in the hands of Mr. Burder.

The chief officer was then charged by the Court with neglecting to use the lead, taking no departures or making any attempt to check the vessel's position from time to time, and further neglecting to observe the course and distances on the 23rd May while proceeding to sea from Suakin.

Mr. Little pointed out that the charges did not say whether the stranding of the ship resulted from the acts with which these officers were charged. He said unless this were done there would be a difficulty about dealing with the chief officer's certificate, as it was one granted by the Admiralty, and under sec. 20 of Act 5 of 1883 Government could not interefere with the testimonial unless the ship was stranded or damaged by the acts of the officer.

Mr. Cooper said he did not think it was necessary to alter the charge, as it would be only after hearing the evidence of the captain's witnesses that the court could give an opinion on that point.

Mr. Burder in addressing the court said the charges with which his client was charged appeared to be divided into two heads—first as to general neglect of duty on the occasion of the alleged stranding and secondly as to specific charges of drunkenness. It was out of the question to get the remaining seamen on board to come to the court and state what they thought about the matter even if he applied for an adjournment for the purpose of calling them. Wherefore all he could do would be to take the evidence before the Court and shew that those who tendered it were not reliable witnesses. Even if he asked for an adjournment, the first thing that would be said would be that one of the members of the court were going to leave Bombay the next day. Under those circumstances he thought it was simply an expression of speech to be told that they had an opportunity of making a defence as far as calling evidence was concerned, for even if the calasses were on board they could not be brought to the court before the next day. As it was, the they were all paid off a month ago and were now, he supposed, away in their native country. When he came to that court he had a general idea that his client was going to be charged with drunkenness, so they were not able to make a defence in any way, except through the medium of cross-examination. Having made those remarks, he left the case in the hands of the court on its own merits and trusted that their report would deal fairly with the matter, as he knew they were anxious it should. It was inapplicable to him how the court could have framed the charge of neglect to ascertain the position of the ship, etc., as it had heard from the captain and the chief officer that immediately after leaving Suakin the course of the ship was laid upon the chart lying upon the skylight, and that not only was it so on that chart, but it was copied on to two pieces of paper. The chief officer, who came there to damn the captain as much as he could, for his own sake admitted that he took the course, and that he thought it a perfectly safe course to steer. The captain, too, had said that he consulted the pilot about the course, and the pilot had said he was perfectly acquainted with it. The second officer, too, in his evidence had stated that a steady E. S. E. course had been kept, and that for an hour and a half only one alteration in the course had been made. In addition to laying down that course the captain had gone on the bridge. He had put two men on the foretop to keep a look-out with him at the foretop-mast head and four hours he had remained on the bridge and had only left for two minutes just before the accident had occurred. In the face of that evidence, could it be said that the captain had neglected to take proper precautions? He would ask the Court to remember that these admissions had been wrung from men who were leagued together to hunt his client down, and not one of those men could say that they had seen the captain touch a drop of liquid all the time he was on the bridge. The third officer he would have them remember, had relieved the chief officer in the foretop, and he had come down from there without any orders to do so. He was perfectly aware that there was always discoloured water over reefs and would have seen the discoloured water over the reef the ship touched if he had kept his place at his post; therefore he contended that if any one was to be held responsible for the accident it was that of the third officer. And this very man had calmly said that the accident was due to the captain not listening to the pilot. It was admitted by the second officer that when the captain went below he told him that the pilot was in charge of the ship and that he should do whatever the pilot told him. If he had been drunk and interfering with the pilot, was it likely that he would have carried on a conversation with him? If he had been interfering with the pilot, would the latter not have altered the course of the ship immediately he was left in charge? But he had not done so. As Mr. Little had remarked, the court would have to say that the grounding of the ship was due to the captain's act. If they said it was due to the captain, they could not possibly say it was due to his neglect of taking the proper precautions in the face of the evidence before them; they would have to say he was intoxicated at the time. That they would have to believe on the evidence of the chief officer. The engineer's log was missing. Its place was supplied by a rough log, in regard to which there was much contradictory evidence on the part of the engineers, and he had no doubt that the court would agree with him in thinking that all the entries in dark pencil were made much later than they were said to be. He contended that there had been no legal stranding of the ship, inasmuch as if they accepted the chief officer's evidence, who said she had been stationary for seven minutes, as correct, it was simply a case of "touch and go," which, as he had pointed out on the first day of hearing, was considered as no legal stranding by a high authority. As regarded the allegations concerning the captain's intoxication, he submitted that there was no trustworthy evidence on the point.

Mr. Brown then addressed the court on behalf of the chief officer. He said he did not think the court had any power to frame any charges against his client.

Mr. Cooper remarked that in their report they might have to mention that the chief officer neglected to do his duty.

Mr. Brown said the court was empowered to do that; but he would like to know how it was possible they could arrive at such a decision. While leaving Suakin he had done all he could in laying down the course, etc. After that he had been sent up to the foretop, and there he had to remain till relieved, when he went below. It was not expected that an officer was always on duty. He submitted that his client could not possibly take bearings, etc., while on the foretop.

Mr. Brown then called the chief officer, who made the following statement :—

When I was leaving the port of Suakin I was on forecastle head attending to the anchor. That is the proper place for the chief officer to be on leaving port, and when that business was over I went on the bridge. The lead was kept going till we were outside the harbour. My watch was over when I was relieved by the third officer. From the time the lead was discontinued to be used till my watch was over the vessel was not in soundings. When I was in the foretop I could not judge the ship's position with any precision. When I came down I did my best to ascertain what courses the vessel had steered, and I did not succeed in finding out. I wish to say I was only three-quarters of an hour away from the bridge when the accident occurred, and in that time I had a bath and a breakfast. I had been actively engaged since half-past three that morning.

The president then intimated that judgment would be delivered on Tuesday next.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

THE following is a statement of accounts for the six months ending 30th June 1889 :—

Balance in Bank of Bombay, 1st Jan. 1889	Rs 2,073	8 2
B. B. &C. I. Railway subscription for six months	150	0 0
Rajpootana Railway subscription for six months	150	0 0
G. I. P. Railway subscription for six months	300	0 0
Sundry donations	144	0 0
Interest on Government Paper	2,069	0 0
	Rs. 4,886	11 10
Less due to Hospital	41	12 0
Amount available for expenditure	Rs 4,844	15 10
Amount of expenditure authorized by Committee	3,656	15 8
Leaving balance available	Rs 1,188	0 7

ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bank of Bombay balance 30th June 1889	Rs 1,374 2 10	
Due by Hospital	67 11 9	
	Rs. 1,441 14 7	
Less cheque uncashed	253 14 0	
		1,188 0 7

EXPENDITURE.	
Nursing	1,400 0 0
Relief to patients in hospital	258 0 0
Passages, &c., &c., sanctioned by Committee	205 0 0
Medicines	245 14 0
Subscription to two daily papers	72 0 0
Other papers	15 0 0
Keep of horse and carriage for Nurses	291 3 0
Garden	116 6 0
Printing	189 2 6
Contribution towards change for Sisters and Nurses	500 0 0
Furniture, &c.	234 8 6
Miscellaneous items, &c.	94 10 3
Bank commission and interest	5 3 0
Mr. Odulam for keeping accounts	30 0 0
Total Rs.	3,656 15 3

J. de W. FORREST,
July 15, 1889. Hony Secy., E. G. H. F. Fund.

MR. OMMANNEY AND THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now a fortnight since a telegram appeared in your journal regarding the outrageous passage in Mr. Ommanney's note to the Bombay Government charging the Parsee community with immorality. Much has been said and discussed in private circles as well as in the public press, but up to the present time there has been no substantial action taken to vindicate the character of the Parsees from the sweeping aspersions cast on the whole community.

It appears that a few shetts and learned men, five, six, or eight, gathered themselves together in a purely private meeting to discuss and to take the necessary steps in the matter on behalf of the community, but the course they are reported to have adopted is most objectionable. It has been resolved that Sir Jamsetjee or Sir Dinshaw should address a letter drafted by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta to Lord Reay drawing his attention to the blunder committed by the over-zealous Mr. Ommanney.

Lord Reay will, no doubt, express his opinion in reply in terms which will be intended to soothe the wounded feelings of the Parsee members of this private committee. But I must point out to the leaders of this unfortunate private movement that their action must be abortive. I have asked fifty Parsee friends of respectability if they knew anything about the organization or power of this committee, and one and all have replied that it is self-constituted and represents only itself. Lord Reay can, therefore, under these circumstances only reply to half a dozen private persons who seem to be acting under an ominous inspiration.

No doubt the letter and its reply will be published for the information of the Bombay world, but the Parsees should not forget that they stand charged at the Bar of the House of Commons with being an immoral community. The English public will be the tribunal before whom the grave charge will be discussed and disposed of, and not by Lord Reay or the Bombay world.

The Parsees have many friends in Parliament, and when they find that there has been no public repudiation on their part of the grave charges levelled at them, the only conclusion possible for them to arrive at would be "there must be some truth in Mr. Ommanney's statement or the community would not tamely submit to it," and thus an everlasting stigma will be affixed to the character of the Parsee community, which will on all occasions hamper and damage any good cause they may take up hereafter. Their statements in future will pass with suspicion and not with respectful consideration, as has hitherto been done. The highly excellent character given to the community on various occasions, not only by Lord Reay's Government, but by his predecessors in office, all men of mark; from Jonathan Duncan down to Sir James Fergusson, will be entirely and irretrievably blasted, and thus a community, the foremost in commercial, social, and political progress in India, will be lowered in the estimation of the civilized world to the level of that of Rama, Mooria, and others.

The only course left open to get out of the difficulty is to call at first a preliminary meeting, say, of about 50 Parsees or a few more, who should send in a requisition to the members of the Punchayet, calling upon them to call a general meeting in the Allbless Baug without delay, where the subject may be discussed and the wounded feelings of the community expressed in a dignified protest to be sent by wire to the Secretary of State, to some known members of the House of Commons, and to the English press.

Mr. Kabrajee, who has taken an active part in discussing the subject, should, I think, take the lead, and I am sure every true Zoroastrian will join him.—Yours, &c.,

July 25. CURSETJI S. DE VITRE.

[The above letter was unavoidably held over yesterday and it has seen the light elsewhere. Does the intelligent writer really believe that it would be better to repudiate his discreet and effective action taken by the Hon. Mr. P. Mehta, Sir Dinshah Petit, and others, and ask Mr. Kabraji to call a meeting and begin a purposless agitation on the subject?—ED.. *S. G.*]

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following are extracts from the directors' report, which was submitted to the meeting :—

The directors now beg to submit their annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ended 31st May last. The number of policies issued was 321 for an aggregate amount of insurance of Rs. 92,24,698 as against 336 policies aggregating Rs. 93,25,511 for the preceding year. The gross premia amounted to Rs. 71,053-6-2 as against Rs. 80,332-6-7 for the previous year. The sum of Rs. 1,993-2-6 was also collected as premium, and which, in accordance with article No. 83 of the Company's Articles of Association, was carried direct to reserve fund. The claims paid during the year aggregate Rs. 7,448-2-10, the major portion of which is the loss in Calcutta mentioned in the report of the previous year. The Daily Marine Balance at credit of profit and loss account, including Rs. 19,000, the approximate nett amount of premia applicable to policies current on 31st May, is Rs. 1,05,378-3-9, which your directors recommend to be appropriated as follows :—(a) That a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum (free of income-tax) on the paid-up capital, or Rs. 100 per share be paid. This will absorb Rs. 60,000. (b) That the sum of Rs. 45,000-0-4 be carried to reserve fund, which will then stand at Rs. 1,00,000. (c) That the remaining balance of Rs. 24,923-9-5 be carried forward to next year's account. The gross premia on policies current on the 31st May last aggregate Rs. 60,273-7-9, and the proportionate amount applicable to the year 1889-90 is Rs. 28,673-12-9 or, after allowing for discounts and brokerages, about Rs. 19,000. The competition referred to in the last report prevailed to an increased intensity during the year under review. Rates of premia have been further reduced, rates of discounts and brokerages have been further enhanced, while the number of fire insurance offices now competing in Bombay has been increased. Under existing circumstances, considering the great reduction in the net premia and the responsibilities, the acceptance of risks entails much of the insurance business now being offered is scarcely acceptable. During the period under review the losses incurred have been small, and the results of the working of the year may be considered satisfactory. The values of the investments as shown in the balance-sheet are somewhat under present market rates. The directors retiring by rotation are the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Kt., and Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, was declared, payable on and after the 5th proximo. A sum of Rs. 24,923-9-5 was carried forward to next year's account, after deducting Rs. 500 to be paid as bonus to the office establishment. Mr Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company. Mr. Merwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee was elected a director in the place of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, resigned. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the chairman, directors, and secretaries, and managers for their able management of the business of the company during the past year. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MAHIM LANDOWNERS' AND RATE-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Association was held at Dr. A. de Silva's School, Dadar, on Sunday last. There were present :—Messrs. A. F. Oonwalla, J. F. d'Oliveira, P. A. Piedade, S. J. d'Abreo, J. F. Rodrigues, Bhai Ramchunder Bhowram, Raghoba Trimbuck Gungadhur, P. P. Murzello, J. A. Dias, D. F. Murzello, D. F. Valles, D. P. Rozario, Bhugwandas Moridhur, M. Vaz, J. M. de Mello, K. N. Rane, Marcello de Souza, Moroba Bhimji, L. M. de Silva, D. B. Dias, F. X. de Souza, Chandoobhoy Noormahomed Moledina, V. Fuckeer, Jivun, Dhondji Dhuru, and Bhikoo Shankar. Mr. Ardesir Framji presided.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said at the first meeting held on the 30th June last the association was inaugurated and established, 35 members being appointed to form a standing committee, and 15 more having been since added made a total of 50 members. That day's business was to appoint a secretary and a treasurer and a sub-committee to frame out rules of the association.

The following propositions were then made and carried unanimously :—(1) Proposed by Mr. Bhowram Raghoba, and seconded by Mr. P. P. Murzello, that Mr. S. J. d'Abreo be appointed secretary of the association. (2) Proposed by Mr. J. F. Rodrigues, and seconded by Mr. Bhugvandas Moridhur, that Mr. K. N. Rane be appointed vice-secretary. (3) Proposed by Mr. D. F. Valles, and seconded by Mr. Moroba Bhimji, that Mr. Bhai Ramchunder be appointed treasurer. (4) Proposed by Mr. F. X. de Souza, and seconded by Mr. Moledina Veerji Fuckeer, that Mr. Jivan Dhondji Dhun be appointed vice-treasurer. (5) Proposed by Mr. Ignatius M. de Silva, and seconded by Mr. P. A. Piedade, that the following gentlemen be appointed to form a sub-committee to draft rules for the guidance of the affairs of the association subjected to their approval by the association at a general meeting convened for that purpose, viz. :—The Very Rev. J. E. Fernandez, Dr. B. B. Dadarkar, Messrs. A. F. Oonwala, D. F. de Souza, S. J. d'Abreo Bhai. Ramchunder, J. F. Rodrigues, J. A. Dias, John de Mello, Moledina Veerji Fuckeer, and K. N. Rane.

At the end of the last proposal Mr. Rane brought forward a proposition that a sub-committee should be formed to draw up a statement of the principal municipal grievances of this ward to be placed before a general meeting with the object of addressing the authorities concerned.

The chairman observed that he was very glad that the establishment of the association had soon roused the energies of the place, and that Mr. Rane should be thanked for having made a practical commencement of the work, but he was of opinion that the matter might be deferred until such a time as the association had fully developed, and it was so resolved by the meeting.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman for his very able conduct in the chair.

MR. GLADSTONE has, it is said, received a telegram from about five hundred inhabitants of Varna, thanking him for the speech which he recently delivered in the House of Commons on the subject of the outrages committed by the Turks on the Christian populations of Armenia. The Armenians of Varna naturally sympathise with their brethren in Asia Minor, and are anxious that no stone should be left unturned to bring about the amelioration of their condition. They urge Mr. Gladstone to persevere in the efforts that he is putting forth in their behalf, and expressed the hope that he may live to see the triumph of the Armenian cause, and to receive the thanks of five millions of their fellow-countrymen.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, July 26th.—*Observations taken at 8 a.m.*—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the differences between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the means of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 10th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 10th May to date.	Rainfall. Variation 10th May to date.
Delhi	29·573	+ ·028	+ ·030	W	2	86·2	86·0	82·1	+1·6	68	...	...	10·35	—1·20
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·629	+ ·036	+ ·081	W S W	5	83·3	92·4	79·6	+0·8	87	10	...	18·96	+4·80
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad	29·490	+ ·005	+ ·017	S E	4	85·7	108·4	82·6	—0·6	53	...	...	1·06	—0·07a
Karachi	29·605	+ ·073	+ ·041	W S W	21	84·9	90·7	81·7	+2·0	76	9	...	1·75	—1·05b
Ajmere	29·615	+ ·074	+ ·019	S W	10	79·2	91·2	76·6	+1·9	78	...	...	8·71	—1·22
Deesa	29·647	+ ·037	+ ·039	S S W	20	81·3	99·1	77·4	+0·9	82	8	...	17·75	+5·14
Rajkot	29·603	+ ·048	+ ·053	W S W	19	81·4	91·0	77·7	+3·0	82	10	...	19·79	+2·33
Neemuch	29·719	+ ·049	+ ·085	W S W	9	76·7	84·7	73·7	+1·0	84	10	...	14·57	+1·42
Indore	29·741	+ ·023	+ ·088	S S W	5	76·3	84·2	72·6	+0·8	78	8	0·01	9·32	—0·53c
Saugor	29·679	+ ·025	+ ·061	W S W	9	76·3	84·4	72·6	+0·2	80	8	...	22·91	+3·97
Jubbulpore	29·710	+ ·019	+ ·093	W	3	78·2	85·9	76·6	+2·7	77	8	...	29·48	+0·15
Hoshangabad	29·728	+ ·010	+ ·077	W S W	5	77·4	87·5	72·6	+0·5	89	10	0·10	23·40	—2·31d
Khandva	29·738	+ ·030	+ ·078	W	11	78·8	87·7	74·3	+0·3	76	2	...	11·77	—4·33
Raipur	29·656	— ·020	+ ·055	W S W	9	81·5	85·9	76·5	+2·0	83	8	...	16·20	—11·14e
Nagpur	29·718	+ ·008	+ ·075	N W	7	83·2	89·2	76·9	+2·8	71	9	...	14·27	—10·33
Amraoti	29·747	+ ·006	+ ·081	W	9	78·7	90·6	75·8	+3·3	82	10	...	14·46	—3·49f
Akola	29·748	+ ·030	+ ·066	N W	8	80·4	90·9	75·3	+3·3	74	8	...	13·16	—3·23g
Surat	29·743	+ ·028	+ ·060	W	1	82·0	89·0	76·1	—0·6	73	2	...	28·33	+2·50
Malegaon	29·740	+ ·006	+ ·051	Calm.	12	80·0	87·6	74·1	+1·8	69	10	...	7·96	—2·28
Bombay	29·772	— ·002	+ ·021	W	15	81·5	85·6	79·1	+2·0	85	7	0·04	50·78	—4·17
Poona	29·798	+ ·003	+ ·041	N W	11	75·1	81·3	71·0	+0·7	85	10	0·10	10·14	—1·61c
Sholapur	29·800	+ ·001	+ ·035	S W	10	76·2	90·2	72·0	+1·5	82	10	0·09	10·05	—0·02c
Ratnagiri	29·796	+ ·010	+ ·013	W	8	79·8	82·9	75·4	—0·2	89	7	0·91	81·07	+17·68c
Belgaum	29·824	+ ·014	+ ·024	W	3	71·4	75·7	67·4	+0·5	90	10	0·09	26·26	+3·47
Goa	29·830	— ·017	...	N W	8	79·0	85·0	78·0	...	95	10	0·21	70·30	...c
Karwar	29·831	— ·005	— ·008	S W	F	76·0	84·2	73·3	—1·5	90	10	0·07	118·10	+42·73c
Mangalore	29·858	...	— ·010	Calm.	2	76·0	81·8	73·9	—0·4	91	10	0·05	74·14	—0·77
Calicut	29·893	— ·013	+ ·012	W S W	6	78·0	83·2	74·1	...	93	9	0·04	51·44	—14·58
Cochin	29·913	+ ·014	+ ·003	W S W	M	76·0	84·2	73·7	—0·3	91	10	0·48	46·31	—13·61g
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam	29·716	— ·034	— ·007	W	6	81·8	91·1	78·5	+0·3	83	10	...	16·48	+4·93d
Bellary	29·841	— ·016	+ ·014	W	10	79·5	93·4	74·9	+0·8	72	10	...	2·86	—1·58
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	29·771	— ·029	— ·043	W	8	84·7	94·2	77·6	—1·0	72	4	...	5·30	—1·42
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	29·812	— ·018	— ·002	W S W	5	80·4	90·0	71·7	—0·4	81	2	0·60	7·50	+3·37h
Colombo	29·911	— ·025	— ·005	W	11	82·0	84·3	78·5	...	79	8	0·23	25·67	+5·83

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.
a Sultry. *b* Dust haze. *c* Passing showers during day. *d* Threatening weather. *e* Dark gloomy weather.
f Clouds low moving rapidly with scuds. *g* Sea rising. *h* Continuous rain for upwards of 12 hours.

SUMMARY.—Pressure has decreased in small amounts at Raipur, in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, and at West Coast stations south

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Rs. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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OUR CELEBRATED TEA.—We guarantee our fresh Consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE to be of excellent quality and unrivalled flavour. Price 1 Re. per lb. Liberal discounts to large buyers. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TIN TRUNKS ! TIN TRUNKS ! ! of strong steel on Four rollers, suitable to go under Railway seats or cabins, from Rs. 6-14-0. Best value ever offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ON VIEW—Mr. BROMLEY'S valuable GARDEN at Mahim. To be sold on SUNDAY at 8 a. m.

EDUCATION.—A SITUATION WANTED as Resident Teacher in a School by a young Lady who has had some years' experience in teaching. Apply to Miss DYER, Frere Fletcher School, Bombay.

AT TANNAH.—Comfortable furnished ROOMS with Board for Single Gentlemen with an old lady. 5 minutes' walk from the Railway Station. Good Table. Apply "TANNAH," care of this paper.

WANTED—A European LADY TEACHER who can teach up to the Fifth Standard. Apply to "SCHOOL," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A First-class ENGINEER for a Tug. Salary Rs. 200. Apply personally to Port Officer, Bombay.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., to tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Apollo Street.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONJOUR, care of this paper.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Fifth, Re. 1 each ; Dinner, Rs. 2.

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PARSEE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Wines, and Billiards.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and kept ready, Chuckla, No. 6.

FOR SALE at the Sassoon Reformatory a new VICTORIA, a DOG-CART, and a PONY CART. Apply to the Superintendent, Grant Road.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

LAWN MOWERS.—The patent Excelsior Roller, finest and easiest going of all, from Rs. 38 to 125 each.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest, cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice. Rs. 35 ; without case Rs. 30.—SHEFFENAUER & Co.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

CRICKET BALLS.—Duke's Match, Rs. 3-6 ; Duke's P.K.D.(Crown), Rs. 3-12 ; Lillywhite, Rs. 3-10 ; Rs. annas 10 per set. I. R. Handle Cover, Re. 1.—WIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

WATERPROOF TWEED HOLDALLS.—The most useful Article for Travellers. Holding Kips, Bedding and other Articles ; superior quality, Rs. 20, 22.—BADHAM, PILE & Co. ; Ld., Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY of every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Comnisbee's Improved Patent, by Harris and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvements and two sets of rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO ALL MEN GREETING ! ! ! Be it now and for ever known that BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS as well as BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE are too only true remedies in all cases of Intermittent Malarious Fever. Re. 1 paid for either of them will be returned by Dr. H. L. Batliwala of Dadur, Bombay, or by Kemp & Co., and Cooper, Madon & Co., &c., &c., if the ague does not abate by the use of any of them.

RAO SAHEB R. GANDABHAI, Sir Karkun, Salt Department, Matunga.—Batliwala's Ague Mixture has acted like a charm in my daughter-in-law.—Mr. J. Rowe, Engineman, R. M. Railway, Phalera.—Batliwala's Ague Mixture has cured a lady friend of mine who was sick with one year's standing fever of the Lahore type.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co. will include in their sale of household furniture at their rooms, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock, a large and varied assortment of circular time pieces in ornamental plush cases for the wall and table, some of which are fitted with pearacks and ink pots, brackets and mirrors, a Milner's strong hold-fast fire-proof safe on a strong cupboard stand, a Claviger Cycle Co.'s tricycle, some of White's treadle sewing machines and a perambuistor. Also and by order of the mortgagee, Marwarree Dalli Chand Okal, and on account and risk of Himat Mull Vertavermull, a quantity of valuable and ornamental gold and silver jewellery, consisting of gold rings, lockets, brooches, earrings, signet and gem rings, silver bracelets, bangles, choories, neckiaces, lockets, pendants, thimbles, &c., &c.
The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Methodist Chapel, in Grant Road, the handsome household furniture of black satin and teakwood, made to order, the same comprising all the requisites of the different apartments, Persian and Cambay carpets and rugs, glass, crockery and plated ware, table and hanging lamps chromos and oleographs in massive ornamental gilt frames, the property of H. P. BINKS, Esq.
The property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, July 27, 1889.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889
POPULAR EDITION
Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.
THE
FALL OF MANDALAY,
BY
ZITO.
With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.
CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS & CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.
MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH C. B., writes :—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.
Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE
AUTHORISED.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

FACTS !
ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.	
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.	
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.	
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.	

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	,, 153
TANDEMS	8	,, 16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which
"HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.
HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

LADIES who would Dress Fashionably and well at the smallest possible cost should patronize
MACKAY & CO.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
Byculla Bridge, Bombay,
Who have just imported a matchless collection of Fashionable Novelties in Dress Fabrics and Ladies' Requisites.
Self-measurement Forms and Estimates on application. Inspection of our Stock invited.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a purely vegetable remedy for Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Kin and Inflammation
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Knight of St John, 2,248 tons, Captain J P Bevis, sails to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain G F Withers, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE Italian s. s. Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain E DeNegri, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Hongkong with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Glumblett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Kurrachee with a general cargo and Lieut Somerville, and Mr. E J Read and 3 natives as cabin passengers, and 23 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 26.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Robilla	2174	de Horne	B	P. & O. S N. Co.
,, Calder	400	Cronin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Aston Hall	2224	Fowler	F	Edward Bates & Co.
,, Marlboro'	1164	Kidder	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Methly Hall	2182	Buck	K	Edward Bates& Co.
,, Wernerth Hall	3820	Wilcox	M	Edward Bates & Co
,, H. Balckow	639	Doert	Ibis	B. & P. S. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

S. S. Kt. of St. John	2218	Bevis	No. 1	H. Nixon & Co.
,, D. Balduino	3014	Canepa	3	F. Bazzoni.
,, Umbala	1242	Withers	6	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Imperator	2147	Heckttinger	7	A. H. Lloyd's S.N Co.
,, Nevasa	1932	Jones	10	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Oriental	339	Rothwell	11	M. Mackenzie & Co.
Ship H. Castle	624	Nakoda	12	H. J. M. Cassum.
S.S. Iran	2316	Delargy	13	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
26	Bormida (s)	.....	Hongkong, July 4.
	Umballa (s)	Withers	Rangoon, July 9.
	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Kurrachee, July 24.
	Java (s)	Mayennis	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ataka, for Antwerp.
,, Knight of St George, for Dunkirk.
,, Bormida, for China, &c.

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Knight of St John, Bevis, Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.
July. 22 Akaba s ..... Maudrue ..Bombay, July 13.
Duke of Westminister s ..... Cox ..... London, May 31.
Maharani s ..... Edge ..... Rangoon, July 14.
DEPARTURES.
July 22.—Steamer Himalayan. Ships Sheila and Chrysomene.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.
July. 21 India s .... Calcutta.
Maharaja s .... Bombay.
Conara s .... Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 25.
Sangster, Lieut, Bo, 4th Bo Rifles, from leave, from Ahmedabad.
Barton, Lieut, Bo, 4th Bo Rifles, from leave, from Ahmedabad.
Quentin, Capt, Bo, 4th Bo Rifles, from leave, from Ahmedabad.
JULY 26.
Owen, Capt, Bo, R.A., on leave, from Mhow.
DEPARTURES.—JULY 22.
Barton, Lieut, Bo, 4th Rifles, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Sangster, Lieut, Bo, 4th Rifles, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Quentin, Capt, Bo, 4th Rifles, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Lieut-Col. the Hon L. H. Bayley, Commandant Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 27th July, 1889.
1. Drill will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, 1st August at 8-45 p.m. and on every subsequent Thursday at the same time until further notice. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.
2. Sergeant N. Roberts, "C" Co, is granted 4 months' leave of absence from the 30th instant.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
The following order is notified :—
3. There will be practice at the "Co-operage" from 7 a.m. this day at tent-pegging, heads, and posts. Plain clothes.
By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain,
and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.
Bombay, 27th July, 1889.
1. There will be no parade to-day (Saturday.)
2. The adjourned Battery Committee meeting will take place at Head-quarters on Monday next at 6-30 p.m.
By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, 2nd Lt., and Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 26.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Murray s—50 hogsheads ale, Wm. Bell and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Werneth Hall s—50 cases stout and 50 cases whisky, Dhanjeebhoy Cawasjee ; 10 cases stout, and 1 case essence, J Connel.
FROM LONDON.
Ganges s—12 cases medicine and perfumery, Phillips and Co ; 100 kegs red lead, R Jevraj ; 19 cases needles, 1 case paper, and 5 cases playing cards, Volkart Brothers ; 3 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co.
FROM BORDEAUX.
D Balduino s—21 hogshead claret, Treacher and Co ; 685 cases brandy, and 35 cases liqueurs, D Cowasjee.
Werneth Hall s—300 cases brandy, Nowrojee, Ardaseer and Sons.
FROM TRIESTE.
Imperator s—26 packages safes, E H Dawood ; 59 packages paper, M A M Shurufally.
FROM ANTWERP.
Wartburg s—4 cases eau-de-cologne, C N Patell and Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Drachenfels s—4 cases pianos, Volkart Brothers.
FROM MARSEILLES.
D Balduino s—20 cases claret, 72 cases brandy, and 30 cases champagne, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Werneth Hall s—2,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 8,000 dholls coir yarn, R Amirchand ; 1,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.
Aston Hall s—14 cases condiments, and 32 cwts dry ginger, F Jamsetjee ; 75 bales wool, E Sewjee ; 2 bales Persian carpets, D Merwanjee and Co ; 499 cwts myrabolams, Beyts, Craig and Co ; 93 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,800 cwts wheat, Piere Morris.
Methley Hall s—480 cwts cloves, T Topan ; 87 cwts cottonflies, H F Md Rahimtoola.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Siam s—12 packages brasswure, Ardeshir and Byramjee.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Knight of St George s—800 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.
Iran s—1,001 cwts linseed, J C Busby and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Rohilla s—85 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 85 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 117 cases opium, The Bombay and Persia S N Co, Ld. ; 100 bales twist, S G David and Co ; 70 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 19 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 70 bales twist, B R Mody ; 100 bales twist, S E Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, Hajee, Adum Esmal ; 25 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 50 bales twist, N J Abraham.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Rohilla s—230 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 48 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 25th July, 1889.
Mean of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	29·705
Temperature of the Air	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	84·3
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	8·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	85·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	79·3
General Directions of Wind*	WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	427
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	30·23
year	50·79
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th July	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

GREAT excitement was occasioned at Llandrindod Wells by the escape of a lioness from a menagerie at that place. The animal ran into an hotel, which was immediately barricaded in front. She then darted by a side-door into the drawing-room. There was at the time one occupant in the room, and he leaped out immediately through the window. The lioness was afterwards captured by one of the keepers.

SOME of the American newspapers published a pretty little story to the effect that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the English Ambassador, had purchased land near Washington, with the intention of trying his hand at farming. The idea of a foreign Minister owning even a few acres of American soil was by some considered a very dreadful thing, and the matter would doubtless have developed into an "incident." Happily, however, the sensation-mongers have been disappointed, as Sir Julian Pauncefote declared that the statement is absolutely without foundation.

"WILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material especially suitable for Shirts for summer use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 26.

NEITHER the English nor French Funds appear to be affected by the disquieting political rumours which have found expression in recent telegrams, and we have to note an advance of ⅛ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday, at 98⅝, and of ⅛ in French Rentes in Paris, at 84. Silver was unaltered at 42 5-16d. per oz. and Rupee Securities show no change, at £67⅜ for Fours and £69¾ for 4½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107¼. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight to 1s. 4d. Chartered Bank shares are quoted 10s. higher, at £28, and Hongkong lower to the same extent, at £55, Mercantile remaining at £24 per share.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England show no alteration in the relative positions of the Reserve and Liabilities, the former having remained at 38 per cent. of the latter since the previous Wednesday. The Bank rate remained at 2½ per cent., and the market rates for short London Bills and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper are still quoted at ½ and 2⅜ per cent., respectively. The weekly specie shipments have not been wired yet.

The firm feeling in Oil seeds on the other side continues, but the only further change in Linseed yesterday was an advance of 3d. per quarter in Liverpool quality to arrive via the the Canal. Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, however, was another 1s. per cwt. higher to arrive at 50s. 6d. per quarter, Calcutta Brown being still quoted at 42s. per quarter to arrive. The Wheat Market comes firmer again, but neither in London nor Liverpool quotations is any change apparent.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, Surats firm, the total Sales having aggregated the previous day's figures of 8,000 bales, but including a larger proportion of Surats at 1,200 bales. Mid-American remained at 6⅝d. per lb., but the price of "Fine" Broach and "Good" Hingughat advanced 1-16, while in American Arrivals there was a decline of 1-64d. in all positions. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

There was no change either in spot Mid-Uplands or in September Futures in New York yesterday, but August Futures were 5 points higher, at 10·59 cents. There were no Receipts at the U. S. Ports, and the exports to Great Britain and the Continent were *nil*.

Locally Cotton has remained steady at our last quotations all round, but rather less business has transpired to-day, the purchases chiefly for consumption here being reported at some 700 bales, consisting of Nuggur at Rs. 204½, Oojein at Rs. 218, Bhagulpore at Rs. 208, Cutch at Rs. 109, and Westerns at Rs. 220 per candy, no further contracts on new crop Cotton being reported.

WHEAT has been firm in sympathy with the firmer feeling on the other side, and though we cannot report more than a moderate business passing, Freights are militating against fresh business, an advance of half an anna has been established on Pessy, and we now quote :—

White Pessy, 91 per cwt	Rs. 4-10-3 to Rs.	4-10-6	per cwt
Do. 85 ,,	4- 9-0	4-9-6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	4- 6-6		,,
Red Delhi	3-15-0		,,
Hard and Yellow	4- 8-0	4-9-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	4- 5-0	4-5-6	,,
Hard Red	3-15-0		,,

SEEDS.—The market has become strong again in presence of an active enquiry for both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* for export and a large business has been done to-day, our quotations showing an advance of one anna per cent. in both the above, other descriptions remaining unaltered :—

Linseed	Rs. 7-5-0 to Rs. 7-7-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 8-10-0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	,, 8-2-0 to ,, 8-3-0	,,
Do. Red do.	,, 7-15-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	761	bales.
Wheat	13,619	cwt.
Linseed	4,223	,,
Rapeseed	6,974	,,
Poppy seed	1,166	,,
Castor seed	763	,,

FREIGHTS are firm in tone at advancing rates. The Europa (s) has been put on the berth for Dunkirk at 24s. per ton, and business has been done on the same line for September loading at 23s. 9d. per ton ; fresh business has also transpired for Hull at 22s per ton for September shipment.

EXCHANGE.—Following slightly lower advices from Calcutta, our market has fallen 1-32d. all round both for Bank and Private Paper from last evening's quotations, but closed fairly steady at the decline. A considerable business was done in Telegraphic in the early part of the day for forward transfer this and next year, at 1s. 4 7-32d., but this rate could not afterwards be repeated. The supply of Mercantile Bills was almost *nil*. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Francs do.	1·72½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been pretty steady to-day at yesterday's quotations of 100 3-16 for cash and the coming account, though with sellers for Money and 100½ for the 30th August. There was a good deal doing for the approaching settlement in the earlier part of the day, but the market was quiet at closing. For 4½ per cents. 104 is still the nominal rate.

SHARES have not been much dealt in to-day ; but the feeling as regards the principal line has favoured buyers, and we note the following in prices of Mill Scrip :—Oriental and Queen are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 385 and Rs. 905, respectively ; City of Bombay are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 1,105 ; Colaba Land and Mill at Rs. 715 ; Dhuna at Rs. 695 ; Luckmidass Khimji at Rs. 1,020, and Mannockji Petit at Rs. 1,320. Mazagon are Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 122½. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher for the first issue, at Rs. 3,525, and Rs. 2½ for the others, at Rs. 877½ per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(JULY 25.)
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.
Section Bangkok and Saigon interrupted.
Galveston route to all places in South America right.
Mauritius mail closes Zanzibar noon Wednesday, 31st.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 26th July 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	26	7	45	...	55
Suez	26	5	51	2	1

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 26th July 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	18	...	3
,, Kurrachee	...	12	...	1
,, Madras	...	48	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 25.
10 p.m. ... 81·5
FRIDAY, JULY 26.
6 a.m. ... 80·2
10 a.m. ... 82·9
2 p.m. ... 85·3
4 p.m. ... 84·6

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	54 89	59 67	57 23	50 79
,, 26, Friday	...	0 10	0 7	...
Total	54 89	59 77	57 30	50 79
Total of corresponding date last year	41·84	34 69	33 96	38 52
Total of corresponding date of 1887	56 35	55 71	52 56	53 11

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 24th July 1889 :—

	Ghadeshi. In. cts.	Sangad. In. cts.	Dhodi. In. cts.	Dhuda. In. cts.	Dhilol. In. cts.	Jetpur. In. cts.
Previously registered	20 96	17 91	27 0	12 86	19 66	18 66
On 24th July	0 7	...	0 14	...	0 10	0 29
Total up to date	21 3	17 91	27 14	12 86	19 76	18 95

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.
ARRATOON—July 16, at Lahore, the wife of M Arratoon, of a son.

DEATHS.
BAROOAH—July 21, at Horabari, Mangaldai, the first infant son of D N Barooah, 4 hours after birth, deeply regretted.
CARTER—July 23, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, Kathleen Ellie Webb, the dearly loved infant daughter of Lieutenant J T and Ellie Carter The Leicestershire Regiment, aged 8 months and 14 days.
GILES—July 21, at Hoshungabad, Harold, the beloved infant son of Surgeon G M Giles, IMS, and Ella, his wife, aged 3 months and 7 days.
LANG—July 1, at Dawlish, S Devon, Sarah, the beloved wife of Colonel Arthur M Lang, (late) Royal Engineers, aged 51.
SKINNER—July 18, at Meerut, Sophia Elizabeth, widow of the late Major James Skinner, after a long and painful illness, aged 73 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1889.

THE exhaustive account given by Mr. E. Foxwell and Mr. T. C. Farrer of the fast trains of all the world will give solid reason for patriotic pride in every Briton It shows by uncontrovertible figures that England and Scotland together, in the rapidity of their trains, easily surpass every other country in the world. The Americans look upon themselves, and are looked up to by others, as the most go-ahead people on the face of the earth. They often affect to sneer at the old country as slow and worn-out, and wanting in enterprise. But they will find that the impartial cons

S AT BARODA.

(OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JULY 26.

t there has been a strike here
tradespeople, who demand the
ew Stamp Act, which comes into
proximo, and they imagine that
stamp duty on every small
Dewan and his colleagues have
oint out to the public the wrong
d by explaining away the objec-
e tried to meet them fairly by
an's resolve to follow a con-

however, in closing their shops,
r, therefore, took decisive steps
inhabitants with the necessaries
used the Government provision
pen shops and traders were brought
bad and Broach, and through the
ration of the collectors, the inhabi-
feel the want of provisions. There has
disturbance whatever. None is appre-
d, as the police are on the alert and the
ies have taken all due precautions in time.
asses are also quiet. The Maharaja and
l Jackson have supported the measures of
wan in dealing with this delicate matter.
Maharaja and the Dewan have given the
rly to understand that they should
ops and resume business, then their
any, will be duly considered.
ct levies stamp duty on sight drafts
exempt. In other respects the new Act
erially same as the old. The alleged griev-
of people of the lower order appear imagina-
ry. To a representation from the bankers as to
this grievance a reply has been sent to the effect
that their views will be considered after the Act
has been in force for some short time. Not content
with this, they keep up an agitation, hoping
thereby to suspend the introduction of the Act.
The Government measures are likely soon to be
successful. Transactions go on clandestinely and
a few local traders have already opened shops.

The report about assault on district officers has
no foundation in fact. Up to date no strike has
occurred in any other place save Dabhoi. Notices
containing explanations of the clauses considered
doubtful or severe are being freely circulated in
the town and districts.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 26.

Colonel Ben Williams, Director of the Army Remount Department, will proceed home immediately on sick leave and Lieutenant-Colonel Deane will act for him.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite will take three months' leave in September, and Mr. A. P. Macdonnell will act for him as Chief Commissioner of Burma, and Mr. C. J. Lyall, from Assam, will officiate for Mr. Macdonnell as Home Secretary.

FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE SIND QUESTION.

The question of the transfer of Sind to the Punjab has been finally dropped, it being thought undesirable to make any alteration in the existing arrangements. The main consideration which led to this decision is that Sind has ceased to be a frontier province.

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 25.

SECOND DAY.

DURBAR STAKES.

Mr. Dignum's Magistrate, 8st. 9lb., Robinson 1
Mr. McCartie's Mahdi, 10st. 6lb., Watson 2
Mr. Ali Abdoola's Mirror, 10st. 6lb., Mahomed 3

Also ran: Mr. Ali Ben Talib's Gazelle and Mr Farmer's Superiority. Time—1 min. 11 secs.

BANGALORE CUP.

Capt. Leygate's Target, 8st. 6lb., Vinall 1
Mr. Melton's Moab, 8st. 9lb., Killick 2
Mr. Dignum's The Judge, 7st. 9lb., Robinson 3

Also ran: Captain Fowle's Rathkeale, Mr. Cosby's The Monk, and Mr. Earnest's Gillaroo. Time—2 min. 17 secs.

DEWAN'S PURSE.

Mr. Newton's Sultan, 7st. 10lb. 1
Noor Mahomed's Coral, 7st. 13lb., Lutchman 2
Mahomed Shaba's Forat, 8st. 5lb., Kendall 3

Also: ran Mr. Farmer's Kailan, Captain Fowle's Bendigo, Mr. Norman's Interpreter, and Mr. Lavelle's Wild Oats. Time—2 min. 55 secs.

SERVICE STAKES.

Mr. Newton's Jasim, 8st. 13lb., Kendall 1
The Firm's Nuggett, 8st. 6lb., Lutchman 2
Mr. Garstin's Mameluke, 9st., Watson 3

Also ran: Captain Payne's Warrior and Mr. Chamundi's Echo. Time—2 min. 25 secs.

AUCTION STAKES.

Mr. Kemmis's Otto, 7st. 2lb., Wool 1
Mr. George Hooper's Free Lance, 6st. 6lb., Kurreem 2
Mr. Dale's Grey Morn, 8st. 8lb., Kendall 3

Also ran: Mr. Farmer's Swift, Mr. Cosby's Exchange, Mr. Kinahan's Discount, Mr. Vincent's Neophy, Mr. Ali Abdulla's Piper and Oosman. Time—1 min. 9½ secs.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 26.—Pressure has decreased in Assam, Burma, the Bay, Lower and Central Bengal, the east and south of the peninsula, and the Konkan coast, and has increased in the central parts of the peninsula and India and the whole of North-Western India. There are again signs of formation of depression over Bengal; otherwise the distribution is similar to that reported yesterday. Winds have ordinary monsoon directions over the greater part of India, but small cyclonic circulations are reported from Bengal and Burma. Temperature is slightly below normal in Bengal, the N.-W. P., and Madras, and slightly above elsewhere. No rain has fallen over the plains in North-Western India, and very little over the central parts of Madras, and elsewhere rain is general and in places heavy. Four inches have fallen in Darjeeling and Simla.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

FROM telegrams received yesterday and the day before from China we learn that the Indian yarn market there is in a somewhat disorganized condition, and prices have given way to nearly two dollars per bale of all counts, chiefly Nos. 16s and 20s, with future gloomy prospects. Exchange has also declined to Rs. 225 per 100 dlrs. In sympathy with the above condition of affairs, the local market is also extremely dull, and we have not heard of a single transaction of any moment during the last ten days. Stock is rapidly accumulating in Bombay, and mill-owners are prepared to make some concession in their rates, but buyers hold off in expectation of a considerable decline.

THERE can be no doubt that it is the Tou Tcha-Yang, unless there be any other dating its origin farther back than 1122 before Christ. Though it had existed in divers forms long, long before, it was in the year 1122 B.C. that Tou-Tcha-Yang was definitely installed as the national institution such as it has been known till this day. That was in the reign of the virtuous Woo Wang, the first prince of the Chow dynasty. An interesting account of the Tou-Tcha-Yang—probably the only complete account yet given in a European tongue—appears in this week's issue of the *Revue Politique*. The author is General Tcheng-Ki-Tong.

FROM a recent consular report from Nisch it appears that the sale of Bibles has been prohibited in Belgrade, and it is expected that the prohibition will be made general. This measure, the Consul suggests, may have some connection with a decree which was issued by the late Minister of Public Instruction abolishing religious instruction in the schools, and substituting a Servian translation of the French "Morale Civile." The step seems to have met with no disapproval from the Church, for in one instance known to the Consul, the teaching of the new code has been undertaken by a priest.

FROM different parts of the Punjab comes news of intense heat again, except where very recent rain has fallen. Between Lahore and Multan seems, perhaps, the worst part of the country, and both passengers and animals conveyed by rail have suffered severely. In Lahore the heat has been again singularly oppressive, as our local columns have shown. Yesterday, however, there was every indication of returning rain.

THE SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 5.

WHAT a gay city it has been these days—floating banners, bright Venetian masts, flower-hung arches, and, above all, glorious sunshine, intensified queen's weather to greet the ruler of Persia. Again, the sixteen-year-old tabooed question, "Have you seen the . . . ahem, ahem?" is the order of the day; and most of us can lay our hands on our hearts and truthfully answer "Yes." For we have been so very Shah-smitten—turning Shah-wards, not indeed for piety, as the devout worshipper faces the east for his orisons, but because there was nothing else to be done. The presence of the Shah pervaded every place—the famous little Eastern in the simple long black coat, the golden belt clasped with its gigantic emerald, and the diamond aigrette gleaming over his forehead, monopolized every one's attention.

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From the pretty pageant at the landing stage, Westminster, to the grand civic reception at the Guildhall, the Buckingham Palace Ball, the Drury Lane *pot pouri* of operatic delights, the Empire extravaganzas—nothing has been spared to make the Shah's visit a success. We have stretched out our hand in greeting—the firm white British hand, as represented by a decorative cartoon set up by the city fathers,—and have grasped the dingy brown paw of the Eastern potentate. The Shah's favourite title is "Kaebleh atim," the point towards which the world inclines. Our little world has made its bow so prettily that the great little man is happy. Covent Garden Theatre never was seen to such advantage as on Tuesday at the State performance in honour of our Eastern guest. With electric light and flower festoons, golden and white satin draperies, and the gay uniforms of the guard-of-honour, it looked a fairy scene. Six of the centre boxes of the grand tier were thrown into one to accommodate the Royal party, who arrived about nine o'clock and were greeted by the National Anthem and the Persian National Air. The Princess of Wales, looking radiant in a dress and train of crimson and white brocade outlined in gold, wore her silver wedding tiara of diamonds, the gift of the ladies of Great Britain. Her daughters, dressed simply, as usual, in white tulle and satin, were with her; the Princess Louise, whose betrothed occupied a quiet corner behind a pillar, looking specially pleasant. With the Shah was the pretty boy about whom so many strange tales are told. Whatever his story, it seems that he is very like other little boys in the fact that Billy Winky, or the Dustman, or one of those mythical personages usually in attendance on children at bedtime, does not neglect him, for in spite of his gay surroundings the poor little man was dropping off to sleep even during the most thrilling bits of Faust and the most soul-stirring passages from Lucia and William Tell. Almost brighter than the Royal boy was some of the lower row where the Duchesses of Marlborough, New Castle, and d'Avignaux were congregated. The Duke and Duchess of Portland made their first public appearance in London since their marriage, he looking radiant with happiness, she radiant with happiness, and a lovely white satin gown and exquisite tiara and necklace of diamonds. Lady Goldsmith in pale blue satin also magnificent diamonds. In fact, to be *en suite* with wore the Shah, diamonds glistened everywhere, and a more brilliant assemblage it would be hard to imagine.

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The ball at Buckingham Palace was, if possible, a still more striking affair. It was not only a British show, for all nationalities turned out to welcome England's guest. There were Ministers from all the Americas, delegates from Sweden and Norway, Secretaries from Spain, Ambassadors from Hawai, from China, from Japan, from Russia, Turkey, and from everywhere over the land and sea. Every one was a somebody worth looking at, and the interval of waiting before the Shah's arrival passed quickly in watching the guests and having the notabilities pointed out. It was not far from midnight when the notes of the National Anthem announced the arrival of the Royal party, the Shah, who had dined at Cadogan House, looking a little as if he was bored by too many delights. It takes some training to be fit for the hard work of Society entertainments, as the Shah doubtless has already found out. The Princess of Wales's dress of soft cream silk was draped with lovely lace that had grown old in the service of Royalty and attained that lovely rich colour that makes it so becoming. Diamonds glistened everywhere among the folds and on the Princess's neck and hair, the only bit of colour she wore being the pale pink sash of the Star of India across her bodice. The three young princesses in white also had their pretty dresses only relieved by their posies of pink roses and the spray of roses in their hair. The Duchess of Portland's dress of pearly white was rich and simple, showing off to greater advantage the exquisite sapphire and diamond necklace she wore. Lady Ormonde in grey and pearls was very elegant, and Lady Gronfell in pale green with emeralds and diamonds made an attractive figure among the numbers of quiet greys and whites. The Royal party were bowed out to supper at about one o'clock, but dancing was kept up gaily until three, when the guests departed, leaving the Shah to sleep off the fatigue of a day of London Society. Shah-ridden as we are these times, it is very appropriate that we should be instructed in the mysteries of Shah life by Lord Castletown, who has had every opportunity of studying the subject on the spot, and whose very interesting article in the *New Review* makes doubly valuable this month's wonderful six pennyworth, as the *New Review* is acknowledged on all sides to be. Lord Castletown describes the festival of Nasr-ed-din's birthday, tells of the Shah's surroundings, the combination of simplicity and pomp that results in a court where nomad life and the restraints of civilization are beginning to jostle one another in their struggle for existence.

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The distinction between an eminent talker and an eminent man who talks is defined in the example of Mr. Gladstone, who, with a flow of language that can be only compared to a torrent, has for conversation, strictly so-called, no taste whatsoever. Lord Granville as a story teller comes in for his share of praise. Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Morley, Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Balfour as talkers are freely criticized, the article concluding with a reproof of Lord Salisbury's nephew for letting his hearers feel that no human being ever really found life as little worth living as Mr. Balfour would have us think he does. Of women talkers there is nothing said beyond a little old-fashioned gallantry, explaining that the author would not submit to the impertinences of critical analysis, the most refined and elevating element of our social delight. Rather a pity that he should not have the courage of his convictions—that he should not dare to tell women the truth. It cannot be that he finds women wanting in tongue or in words, but he evidently finds them wanting in the constituents of good talkers, and he is afraid to say so.

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I opened the Countess of Cork's article "Three Types of Womanhood" with interest, but I confess I threw it down with impatience when I found that her three types were women about whom she could have known absolutely nothing, or next to nothing—women of whom the very scantiest record remains of their whole life and works. The first is Sarah, the wife of Abraham, the patriarch, not of the Nationalist M.P. for Limerick. I would have preferred to hear of the more modern wife, and I think the Countess of Cork would have been more capable of writing a characteristic essay upon her. Sarah is a type of the imperious woman, a really rather alarming creature as depicted by the Countess of Cork, the Sarah of my mind being only a rather sceptical person, who would not even take an angel's word without proof. Ungovernable as was her temper, says the Countess, both her husband and her son mourned for her exceedingly, which makes me feel that the Countess of Cork rather overdrew the haughtiness, considering the lapse of years and the allowance for exaggeration that must be made in all character sketches.

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Of the Rebecca type of the wordly wise a more entertaining analysis is given. The Countess sees her a highbred, vain young thing, with a pitcher lightly poised on her shoulder tripping off to the well, and, no d ubt, delighted when she found a stranger to gossip with. A well-meaning young creature, her alacrity in supplying water to the stranger and the camels passes only for wordly wisdom, as does also her empressment to be off to see her betrothed. The Countess seems to feel sorry that Rebecca did not gush a little more, or at least that her gush "is not on record." She also accuses Rebecca of hardness. There is no doubt that Rebecca was a schemer. Cheating her poor old blind husband is a thing I cannot forgive her—neither can the Countess of Cork; but all Rebecca's acts were not necessarily evil, nor need her marriage on this account come under the head of a failure. Rachel, the well beloved, is the romantic young woman of the three. We are asked to picture her coming unconsciously to meet her destiny, driving her flock of sheep. We are to imagine the seven long years of love-making—then the swindle, when poor Jacob had the plain-featured Leah made over to him, and then the seven long years more that he toiled to earn the well-beloved. Rachel may be a type of the woman of the day; young women may perhaps still wait for good husbands, but I cannot say that Jacob is a type of the young man of the present. A young man so treated would have gone to law—aye, and got substantial damages too for such a breach of promise. The comparison between Old Testament heroines and modern English women is one that cannot be sustained. The Countess of Cork has made a very pretty essay out of very little matter, but as a historical review or an analysis of character it is of very little value.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES IN THE HIGH COURT.

WE have just heard of certain disclosures in the High Court, the importance of which it is impossible to exaggerate, especially as they relate to a grave constitutional question. Those of our readers who have ever visited the High Court at the hearing of any case must have been struck with the spectacle of those gorgeous gentlemen in scarlet who stand on the bench behind the chairs of the Honourable Judges in order to whisk away the flies and other insects which, if unmolested, might settle on the heads of the learned justices. We believe that the official designation of these gorgeous minions is Makhimahopadhyaya, but vulgarly they are known as flycatchers or flyflappers. The Head Makhimahopadhyaya of the Court is distinguished by an elaborately embroidered golden bug on the collar of his coat; and it is with regard to this official, we regret to say, that the important disclosures have been made. For some time past rumours have been rife that he had by corrupt means obtained the recommendation which secured him his present official post. Eventually, to bring matters to a head, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice gave him a guarantee, promising him immunity from criminal prosecution or departmental punishment, if he made a free and full disclosure of all the circumstances within his knowledge. This Ramsingh—for that is the name of the official—has done; and consequently he has been allowed to continue on the bench flapping the flies from the Honourable Judges. Fortunately we have a lynx-eyed Government, which would not allow such a grave administrative scandal to remain for one instant without a protest. That learned constitutional lawyer, the officiating Deputy Under-Secretary in the Legislative Department, has drawn up a most able minute, showing how the action of the Chief Justice (who is said to be mainly personally responsible for so flagrant and demoralizing a public scandal) is directly contrary to the well-established principles of English Constitutional Law. He shows that the case is clearly governed by 5 and 6, Edw. VI., cap. 16, and that the corrupt official's appointment has *ipso facto* become vacant and forfeited to Her Majesty, for it is indisputable that the office does "relate to the administration and execution of justice," and thus clearly comes within the provision of the Statute. The opportunities which such a corrupt official has for recouping himself on account of the money expended by him in the purchase of his office are equally manifest. It is notorious that for a consideration he has been known to leave off flapping just at the most critical stage in the argument of a case, and so, of course, utterly nullify all the labours of either counsel or client. Just imagine a fly settling on the noble expansive brow of the Honourable Mr. Justice John Hampden, when the latter is about to lay down the law on some important constitutional question. Imagination is aghast at the picture of the possible consequences. It is needless to pursue this portion of the subject further. We will only say that from all we hear of the confidential inquiries which have been instituted consequent on the guarantee given to Ramsingh important information has been disclosed showing that Ramsingh was the centre of a mass of corruption, and that there was a regular code of signals between him and persons in the body of the Court showing him, when he was at any moment to cease flapping and when he was to be vigorous in action.

There is some interesting correspondence between Government and the High Court, which is marked "strictly private and confidential," but as according to the High Court rules all correspondence of such a nature must be sent to the newspapers, we are in a position to make important excerpts. To reprint the papers in extenso would take up the whole space of our issue for several days, and in the end might subject us to several actions for libel. There is a "Note" by the Acting Sub-Registrar, who was employed by the order of the Chief Justice in collecting the preliminary evidence which led to the important disclosures. This "Note" is very outspoken in its language, and the Sub-Registrar does not scruple to state his opinion that the whole of the Banya community were in opposition to his inquiry. It is true that this is merely the personal opinion of the Sub-Registrar himself, and that it can only apply to those few members of the Banya community with whom he was brought in contact in the course of his inquiries. But that will not avail to protect the unfortunate Sub-Registrar from the storm of indignation which will be poured out on his devoted head. We have furnished the heads of the Banya community with extracts from the "Note," and arrangements have been made for a mass-indignation-meeting, at which it will be resolved to present a petition to Her Majesty and the Houses of Parliament, demanding the instant dismissal of the Sub-Registrar for daring to assert his opinion that the Banyas of Bombay do not deserve credit for superior morality. The Worthy Knight has also addressed a letter of remonstrance to the Honourable the Chief Justice, who has replied with his accustomed amiable courtesy, giving the fullest assurance that the feelings of all the Judges towards the Banya community are absolutely unchanged, &c., &c.

The most interesting portion of the correspondence sent to us is a letter written by the Governor himself to the Chief Justice stating his views in eloquent language protesting against the guarantee given to Ramsingh and demanding his instant prosecution. It is said that the other members of the Government objected to the Governor addressing the High Court solely in his own name, and were of opinion that it would be much better to let the High Court manage its own affairs without any intermeddling from the Executive. But the Governor was obstinate. The concluding paragraph of his letter to the Chief Justice so eloquently states his position that we quote it in full, treating with contempt the assertion which has been made that, considering the strained relations between the Governor and the Chief Justice, the language used by the Governor is only high falutin. He says:—"I have less diffidence in laying these views before your Lordship, because I am aware of the watchful care of your Lordship to suppress corruption in all its forms in the Courts which have the advantage of being under your superintendence, and I doubt not that your Lordship will impute this letter to my regard for the solemn obligation of my office, my wish for the well-being of the people, and my reverence for the honour of the Bench." It is said that when this letter was read to their Lordships, each with one accord put the first finger of his right hand to his nose, and they all said "Bosh." Another passage which excited the risibility of their Lordships, but which we confess strikes us as most beautiful both in letter and spirit, is as follows:—"I would fain express my opinion that as pure waters cannot be drawn from a polluted spring, justice cannot proceed from a corrupt source. As Lord Bacon writes: 'The place of justice is a hallowed place; therefore not only the Bench, but the footpace and the precincts and purpose thereof ought to be preserved without scandal and corruption: for certainly grapes (as the Scripture saith) will not be gathered of thorns or thistles; neither can justice yield her fruit with sweetness among the briars and brambles of catching and pulling clerks and ministers.' All history shows that where the Makimmahopadhyayas are corrupt, instances of injustice or oppression may occur which can never be redressed, and perhaps may never be heard of." It is needless to quote further. It is difficult to believe that the Chief Justice will still arrogate to himself larger powers than the Crown by continuing to maintain in office a man who by Act of Parliament is distinctly declared disqualified for office.

If he refuses to satisfy public opinion in England and India, his resignation would free him from all personal responsibility. As we go to press we hear that Mr. Ganesh Narayen Sathe has been specially retained by Government to lay a criminal complaint against Ramsingh. The public will watch with intense interest the development of this contest between Government and the High Court.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

A MOST mysterious affair occurred on Thursday night at Old Nagpada, which looked like an attempt to commit murder; but the facts of the case are so strange, and the police have been unable so far, to get at the root of it, that no opinion can yet be formed upon it. About half-past 10 o'clock on Thursday night a Marwarree lad named Javare Goolab, aged 13 years, was returning to his master at Old Nagpada after collecting money from some customers residing in a wady behind the Old Emaumbarra, when in passing by a tank he was bodily lifted from behind and thrown over the wall, which is four feet in height, and fell into the water. The sudden noise caused by the splash in the water attracted the notice of a Mahomedan and two Purdasees, and the Mahomedan, whose name was Meerkhan, suspecting that some person had fallen into the tank, at once jumped in, and on diving fortunately came upon the boy, seized him by the hair of his head, and brought him up. Then with the assistance of others, who had assembled at the scene by that time, got him taken out of the tank in a very exhausted condition. The boy was at once removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where he recovered after a short time. The three men who came out of their houses on hearing the splash state that they saw no person near by the tank or running away from the place, but the boy positively states that he was bodily lifted off his legs and thrown into the tank, and that no attempt was made whatever to remove the gold and silver ornaments he had on him before he was thrown in. On enquiries made by the police no information could be got as to the boy having any enemies or any ill-feeling existing between him and his friends. The natives consequently put it down to the work of Satan. The police are making every inquiry they can, but no trace has yet been got of the perpetrator of the deed.

SOME VERY HUMBLE CITIZENS.

THE GHARRYWALLA.

ALTHOUGH the gharrywalla is very much *en evidence* in Bombay very little seems to be known about him, at any rate I do not remember to have ever read a description of this particular specimen of the *genus homo* and for the benefit of those who have not the inclination to hunt him to his lair I will say what I know of him. In commencing this sketch I should rather have said that because the gharrywalla is so often seen he is so little known, for it is only anything strange or unsual that attracts attention. The gharrywalla is an old established and standing factor and so we do not trouble ourselves about him.

Gharrywallas in Bombay may be divided into three great classes, the catarawalla, or cartman, the reklawalla, and the buggywalla. These, although belonging to the gharrywalla class have very strongly marked characteristics and are as different from one another as jackals from wolves or wolves from dogs. The catarawalla is almost invariably a Maharatta, the reklawalla a Cutchee, and the representative buggywalla a Mussulman. Recently, however, a few Parsees have enlisted themselves in the buggy-driving ranks, but they are only a drop in the ocean, so to speak. Bombay's long day of work is opened by the catarawalla. Long before the sun is up and when only a faint streak in the eastern sky proclaims the approaching dawn, a sparsely clad individual may be seen flourishing his whip wildly and using very foul language indeed to the patient pair of oxen dragging a noisy springless cart. The cart itself is made as rudely as carts were in the days of Adam I suppose. While the bullocks are such miserable masses of skin and bones that it is a wonder they do not collapse under the heavy strain so mercilessly forced upon them. The carter rises between three and four o'clock, and his patient spouse places before him his meagre meal of boiled rice and curds, and with this our noisy friend must content himself, but for the contents of that mysterious little hold-all he carries till his day's work is over, which will not be till one or two o'clock in the morning. The cartman counts many as his enemies, prominent among whom are the police and the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He never believes in renewing an expired license until he cannot help himself, and thus periodically falls foul of the police. Neither does he see why he should allow a bullock to stay at home and eat its head off on account of such a trifle as a sore neck or a lame leg: he yokes it and is caught. But he regards these evils as he does all things—philosophically, and pays the fine of eight annas inflicted on him by the Magistrate in a perfectly unconcerned manner, considering that a the dawn of time he was doomed to do this thing.

THE REKLAWALLA.

Now I come to the driver of vehicles dear to the Bunia heart. Who can have failed to notice the queer-looking concerns on wheels, painted green and red, dragged by two fleet little bullocks? If the man who invented a rekla had an idea that he should do all he could to make the passenger uncomfortable, he deserves credit, for he has succeeded. It must be remembered that the seat is about five feet from the ground, and there is no step at all on the vehicle. The reklawalla says that you will have to put one foot on a bamboo pole under the driver's seat, and, clutching a pillar supporting the hood, swing yourself up. You prepare to perform this gymnastic feat when he informs you casually, as if it were of no consequence, that the bullock near whose tail you are standing kicks. To his infinite surprise this information acts on you like an electric shock, for you skip off as if preparing to jump over a tram-car and indulge in profanity. As you discover that the other bullock kicks sometimes, you elect to swarm into your seat over the wheel, which you do with indifferent success, as the mud on your trousers and the skin off your shins testify. This sort of thing of course never occurs in broad daylight; it is only when on coming late out of a theatre he finds the last victoria engaged that a man of even ordinary self-respect will consent to patronize the humble rekla. Bunnia women are very fond of taking their airing in these vehicles. They get in, eight at a time, and pull all the curtains down: they then begin singing, and a new arrival must be considerably astonished to see what he must think, judging from the sound, a large cagefull of very peculiar creatures being driven gaily along the road. The prevailing characteristic of the reklawalla is "plying away from his stand," and in this manner is introduced to the Magistrate twice a week.

THE BUGGYWALLA.

Our old friend the buggywalla, the man with blood-sot eyes, asthmatic cough, and bent figure. Everyone pities the buggywalla till one has a dispute with him about a fare. But indeed the poor fellow has a rough time of it. He works eighteen or nineteen hours a day, not to make money be it known, but to prevent the loss of money. He does not own the vehicle he drives, but takes it from the owner at so much a day, and this amount is so much that it takes him all his time to earn it with little more to keep him from starvation. Where does a buggywalla live? I do not know and nobody I have met can tell me. He mounts his box at five o'clock in the morning and keeps his seat till three o'clock next day. After that what becomes of him? With the tramways in full swing the buggywallas' lines have been removed from pleasant places. A few years back it was the fare that had to propitiate the buggywalla; now the latter tries to persuade the fare to patronize him, and I have known an old member of the profession lament with tears in his eyes the present degenerate days. How and where the buggywalla eats and sleeps except on his box I cannot learn. As far as I have been able to observe, he lives always in his seat, except for about two hours, when he sleeps under the buggy in his master's stable. His meals he takes at odd moments at the stands, purchasing his victuals from itinerant vendors of *kabobs* and scones. One may sometimes find a buggywalla the worse for liquor, but only very seldom, and the wonder is that he is not more frequently so considering his mode of life. W.

IN a recent case of defamation against a native newspaper in Bengal, one of the witnesses, a pundit of celebrity who boasted of his thorough acquaintance with the Hindu Shastras, was asked if it was un-Hindu to eat beef. The pundit first answered in the positive, but when asked to cite the Shastra in which beef was forbidden, he failed, and even afterwards made the contradictory assertion that beef was actually eaten by the ancestors of the present race of Hindus in classic times. The pundit's assertion may lead to the consumption of beef in the Lower Provinces by Hindus, in spite of the anti-cow-killing movement of Srimas Swamy.

NOTES FROM KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JULY 24.

THE monsoon this year has been so far very propitious. The rain at first came gently but steadily, enabling the cultivators to perform all the needful operations in their fields. It came down in real earnest last week, and the river Panchganga gave us the first of the three floods that it usually favours us with every rainy season.

In spite of the unpleasant weather there was a large gathering last Wednesday to witness the distribution of prizes to the six girls' schools of Kolhapur by H. H. Sukwarbai Rani Saheb. As the ceremony was, of course, strictly "purdah," I was unable to participate in the pleasant nature of the scenes. However, a fair friend who was present has given me the following description:—

H. H. Ahilyabai, the senior Rani, was to have taken the chair; but at the last moment she was taken very ill and excused herself, deputing her daughter-in-law to represent her. The children were assembled in the pleasant Durbar Hall of the Old Palace, which looks over the town to the hills and river beyond in the distance. Although the room is a large one, it would only contain about a third of the number of girls in course of education in Kolhapur, so only those who were entitled by good attendance and industry to prizes were invited. It was pleasant to see how many English, American, and native ladies were anxious to come to show the interest they take in female education. H. H. Sukwarbai Rani S heb also brought quite a large party of purdah ladies with her. These were the wives of Maratha Chiefs whom she had especially asked to support her, as she is a staunch partisan of the cause. The first half hour was spent in listening to recitations by the pupils. The senior girl in the normal class opened the proceedings by asking her companions to persevere in attending school, telling them of the benefits which would accrue from their doing so. Each school had its representatives, and we were pleased to see amongst others, the daughters of several of the sirdars, inamdars of the State, besides the daughters of the State officials—both those who attend school now and those who have married and spent some time in their new homes.

Her Highness gave the prizes of books, workboxes, atlases, saris, cholis, &c., to the proper persons, and then rose to address those assembled. She spoke distinctly and fluently, and it was remarked to me afterwards that she said what she had to say as if she meant and felt it, and not in the lethargic manner of so many who speak in public.

The following is H. H. Sakwarbai the Rani Saheb's address:—

Your Highness, Ladies, and Girls,—Eight years ago I was present when Sir James Fergusson gave away prizes to the girls of the three schools of Kolhapur. Since that time the numbers of both schools and pupils have greatly increased, and I am pleased to see to-day quite four times as many faces as then. I am also glad to hear that about 700 girls living in the different towns of the Kolhapur State, go to school regularly. Notwithstanding this progress, there are still nearly 15 boys being educated to each one girl. This shows us that there is still plenty to be done. All of you who attend school should do so regularly, and persuade your parents not to let you miss, as you must get behind by frequent absence, and the learning, too, I think becomes more and more difficult, as naturally one forgets what one may have learnt only a few days before, and all has to be worked up again; and this in itself is discouraging to you, and still more so to your teachers. In my opinion the training class for mistresses is a most useful institution, as we none of us care to allow our daughters to be taught by masters after they have grown up and married; but now that several of the schools are managed by carefully-trained mistresses, there is no reason why girls should not continue their education for some time longer. I wish to point out to the pupils of the training class, how much power of good they will have in their hands in teaching young girls, not only to read and write, but to be obedient and helpful at home, and later on when they go to their husbands' houses their school discipline will have trained them to be good wives and mothers, besides being modest, steady women. It gives me much pleasure to be able to congratulate you on your beautiful plain needlework, as well as on the specimens of monograms and other embroidery on linen which I see you have brought to show us to-day. The needlework exhibition which we held in the town of Kolhapur about six months ago, was a great delight to me. I wish to encourage you all to work well, as it is a great resource to those who live most of their lives in seclusion, according to the customs of our country. The prize of twenty rupees which I give every year to the girl who works better than any of her schoolfellows, must this time be divided between two girls in the training class—Maktabai Ganu Masarkar and Maktabai Rama Morè, who are equally good. Mrs. Sinclair's prize of ten rupees is also to be shared by two girls in the fifth standard—Taubai and Durgabai. I hope the money will be useful to them all. I am not idly recommending education, but I speak from experience, as I have had opportunities for study ever since my marriage, and I have derived great pleasure from being able to converse with English ladies, and read both English and Marathi books. I hope I shall have the gratification of seeing you all on a similar occasion next year—or, if not quite all, those who can be spared from their duties at home. (Loud applause.)

I must not forget to mention how much we all envied the State, its beautiful table linen with its monogram embroidered by the mistresses and girls of the schools, also the pretty satin stitch buttons, to say nothing of the wonderful hemming and stitching in the native garments, which were displayed for our admiration. Specimens of Modi and Balbhodi writing were also shown us.

Her Highness had not forgotten to order tea for her English friends, and pan-supari and flowers for her native guests. She now invited them all to adjourn and partake of the good things provided. Thus ended this very pleasant meeting about seven o'clock, and we all tried to drive home between the storms, pleased with ourselves and with those who had organized such a sociable entertainment for us.

The Kolhapur State is very fortunate in having such an accomplished lady and skilful organiser as Miss Little for its Lady Superintendent of Female Education. To her, indeed, great credit is due for the flourishing condition of the girls' schools, not only in this city, but throughout the State.

OUR PORTUGUESE NEIGHBOURS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JULY 24.

To give effect to the policy of colonial service alluded to in my previous letter, our Foreign Minister has ordered the Governor-General to proceed forthwith with the enlistment of 300 soldiers for service in Mozambique. The creditable way in which the garrison and police duties are performed at Macao by the Maratha recruits enlisted in Goa has elicited praise from the Macao Government and induced the Lisbon Minister to try the experiment in Africa. The element for military service is exclusively drawn from the Hindoo population from the Novas Conquestas. A more hardy race—renowned for its powers of endurance and daring—is not to be found throughout the country. But will they accept service in Africa is a question that at present cannot be answered satisfactorily. Some years back, when Portugal, resolving to colonise Zambesi, indented on Goa for small parties trained in agricultural and industrial pursuits, as well as recruits for military service, promising free passage, land, and Government aid, only a very few responded to the call, and the Government agents, having failed to attract sufficient number, had recourse to deception, saying that their services would be engaged within the country; But no sooner was the truth discovered, than there was a regular stampede. The men protested against being sent forcibly, and the Government was obliged to abandon their system of compulsory deportment of reluctant subjects.

The prospects held out for the military service in Africa are somewhat enticing, and if the inhabitants of the Novos Conquestas, who since the disbandment of the regiments have been forming themselves into gangs of freebooters, for want of occupation, were induced to enlist for foreign service, the country would be rid of a dangerous element whose predatory proclivities have often plunged the country into alarm and commotion.

Asropos of the gang of dacoits, I may say that the *Administrador* of Sanguem reports that a movement was being organised to form one, composed of notorious characters, against whom there is a long register of misdeeds. To nip the movement in the bud, the *Administrador* has removed some of the ringleaders to the jail for safe-keeping.

The inability of the Government to deal effectually with organised ruffianism has been proved many a time over; but in these instances an excuse was urged that the malefactors, after perpetrating their violent deeds, took shelter in the thickest jungle, where it was impracticable to follow them. Such is, however, not the case with a party of twenty-two persons, against whom a warrant has been issued. These men for the last three months or so have been the terror of Quepem, where the prosecutor dare not put his foot. The judicial authority alleges want of sufficient force to arrest them. Why does the Judge not apply to the Government to get sufficient force to execute the order passed by the Court is a problem not as yet explained, but the ridicule in which the Court's decisions are held some day has the desired effect on the judicial department. Instead of hiding themselves the offenders assume the offensive, and coolly laugh in their sleeves at the incapacity of the authorities.

The distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Lyceu National de Nova Goa took place in the hall of the Lyceum. There was a pretty large gathering, and Senhor B. F. da Costa, the Rector, delivered a speech, which was followed by the reading of a report in which the names of the successful candidates were mentioned, and each of them got his prize from the hands of the Rector.

Government had published a resolution desiring the Governor of Diu to convey its best thanks to the Director of the Custom House and his subordinates as well as to the *Regedor*, who rendered assistance to the two vessels which during the late cyclone were driven in the port of Diu under distressing condition.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

THE book of the week the mail left was Messrs. Macmillan's new edition of Fitzgerald's "Letters and Literary Remains." It is hardly right to call a book a new edition when it contains so much that is entirely new. The happy purchaser of these three volumes, so pleasant in size and type, will have nothing but commiseration for the possessor of Mr. Bernard Quaritch's edition. Firstly, there are the letters which reveal old Fitz to us in so many pleasant lights; now corresponding with Carlyle about Naseby battlefield, which was his own property; now with Mr. Lowell on that Spanish drama in which they both delighted; and now with one or other member of the Tennyson family. The second volume contains the translations, most notable, of course, being the imperishable "Omar Khayyam," with its unforgetable quatrains on life and its mysteries. I would really like to persuade my editor to devote a column to selections from Omar—so pleasant a change from the confused roar of political partisanship of which we hear so much. But there are other translations which one is glad to possess—for example, the version of the "Œdipus Tyrannus" and "Colonæus" of Sophocles, of which with characteristic modesty he only allowed one friend to have a copy. To that fortunate friend, Mr. Charles Elliot Norton, there is a very long letter on the subject. Finally, we have the translations from Calderon, of which Mr. Fredegic Harrison has spoken with enthusiasm, although he does not think that from the two hundred surviving plays Fitzgerald selected the most important.

Mr. Ruskin's daily life is regulated upon principles of the strictest routine. It will surprise many to know that when in health Mr. Ruskin rises every morning long before six, and gets through a lot of work before the world is stirring. After breakfast he devotes himself to his correspondence and the healthful exercise of wood-chopping. His day's work is over at half-past four, and at that hour the great critic goes out either driving or walking. There are some lovely bits of scenery near his residence, and of these Mr. Ruskin never tires. His evenings are spent in the placid enjoyment of books or music. Mr. Ruskin has a great liking for reading aloud, and very often delights his circle with a reading from the poets

HELD BY THE ENEMY.

WHEN Mr. William Gillett's play "Held by the Enemy" was first announced to be produced at the Princess's Theatre, London, when advertisements and placards appeared announcing it to be the greatest success of recent years on the American stage, the play-going public sneered, and critics sharpened their pencils, ready to tear it to tatters, to kill it the first night. There was little to be said about it, and every journal contained glowing accounts of it. Though founded on an old theme, the author had constructed it on quite original lines, backing up an interesting dialogue with cleverly-wrought out and novel situations. As the drama has never yet been performed in India, a brief synopsis of the plot may prove of some interest to those who intend visiting the Novelty Theatre to-night.

The interest begins at the very rising of the curtain; it increases as the play proceeds, and gets to fever heat in the third and fourth acts; while it concludes with a bit of comedy that puts everyone in good humour. This is rather a good idea—winding up a drama with an act of comedy. The action of the play opens in a southern city occupied by the Northern forces, and in a house where dwell Euphemia M'Greery, an elderly maiden lady, and her nieces Susan and Rachel. The latter is betrothed, not by reason of affection, but by family arrangements, to her cousin, a gallant young fellow, Lieut. Gordon Hayne, who is serving with the army of the South, and during his absence Rachel has attracted the attention and excited the love of the Northern Colonel, Charles Prescott, who has won her affection by his courtesy and numerous acts of kindness. The Colonel, on declaring his love, quickly grasps the situation of affairs; but, murmuring "It cannot be," poor Rachel gives him his dismissal. She and the rest of the household have been prepared by a message for the secret coming of Gordon Hayne, and presently that daring young gentleman, hunted down and fired upon, comes dashing and panting through the open window, and is at once by Colonel Prescott's orders made prisoner of war. The second acts occupied with the court-martial for his trial. Colonel Prescott is a reluctant witness, but he has to give evidence, which tells against the prisoner, who is in some danger of being ordered to be shot as a spy. Then up speaks Rachel, who, with passionate eloquence, accuses Prescott of seeking the death of Gordon Hayne because Gordon Hayne is his rival. Gordon Hayne, who is the soul of honour, cuts matters short and relieves Prescott by declaring that he did break through the enemy's lines, that he is a spy, that he is proud of the fact, and that he is ready to die for the cause he has espoused. Gordon Hayne is therefore left for execution. In one of the rooms of his prison Colonel Prescott is found by Rachel in the third act wounded and insensible. The touch of her kindly hand restores him to consciousness, and he has to listen to her pathetic appeal for connivance at Gordon's escape. The Colonel is very deeply in love, but he has a duty to perform, and is not to be turned from it. Suddenly a shell strikes the building; the wall of Gordon's prison-house is shattered, and, but that Colonel Prescott bars the way, he would be able to flee for liberty. The two men engage in a desperate struggle, in which the wounded Colonel comes off second best, but Gordon falls from a shot from the pistol of Brigade Surgeon Fielding, who arrives upon the scene. The scene of the fourth act is the interior of a church, which has been fitted up for hospital purposes. It has been given out that Gordon Hayne has died of his wound, and Rachel has contrived to obtain from the chief of the Northern forces, Major-General Stamburg, an order for the removal of his body. The suspicion of Surgeon Fielding, however, has been aroused, and as the covered form of the young lieutenant is being carried forth, he commands it to be set down so that an examination may be made of the body, his suspicions being confirmed by the terror of Rachel, when he orders the apparently inanimate form to be fired upon in the event of its further removal. Col. Prescott here comes to the rescue, but with the sudden arrival of the Major-General, the examination is proceeded with. The feigned death has become a ghastly reality. Gordon Hayne is no more. The fifth and last act is chiefly occupied with some most enjoyable comedy scenes between Susan M'Greery and Thomas Henry Beane, the special artist of a New York paper, who promised with the very first act to become lovers, and who are now set on the straight road to the altar, where, we guess, they will be joined by Rachel and Colonel Prescott.

DEATH OF MR. CUMROODIN TYEBJEE.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Cumroodin Tyebjee, a solicitor of the High Court, which took place at 9 noon yesterday at his bungalow in Khatwady, in the age of fifty-two years. He was a brother of Mr. Budrooddin Tyebjee, barrister-at-law, and third son of the late Mr. Tyebjee Bhaimeya, a wealthy Borah merchant of Bombay. Educated in the Elphinstone Institution, Mr. Cumroodin Tyebjee had a fair knowledge of English when, at the age of sixteen, his father sent him to England to study law as a profession. Mr. Cumroodin was articled to Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, and Crisp, solicitors of London, and after a stay of about eight years in England, came out to Bombay as the first native solicitor from England. As a solicitor he had to be sworn in England when he passed his examination, and some difficulty was experienced in fixing upon a form of oath to be administered to a Mahomedan gentleman. Mr. Cumroodin commenced practice as a solicitor in Bombay in 1857. He afterwards joined in business with Mr. Green, and the firm was known under the name of Messrs. Green and Tyebjee. Some years later, Mr. Green having left Bombay, Mr. Cumroodin took Mr. D. M. Sayani as his partner, and the firm then assumed the name of Messrs. Tyebjee and Sayani. Another change of partners took place subsequently, and the firm is now conducted under the name of Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy. During these years, Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee, having come out to Bombay as a barrister-at-law, received much help at starting from his brother, Mr. Cumroodin, who enjoyed a large practice, which gave him a large amount of business. Mr. Cumroodin was a Justice of the Peace, and was some years ago nominated by Government as a member of the Municipal Corporation. He was one of the founders of the Anjuman-i-Islam, and its president from its constitution up to two years ago, when he resigned the office on account of failing health. He was chairman of the Oriental Life Insurance Company, so ably managed by Mr. D. MacLauchlan Slater, and chairman of the board of directors of the Sholapore, the Mahaluxumee, the Bombay United, and the Morarjee Mills, and a director of several of the local joint stock companies. He made himself specially useful as chairman of the Khetwady branch of the Ratepayers' Association, and so great was the interest he took in its operations that even though in very feeble health and scarcely able to stand up, he came to the Cama Baug and presided at a meeting held before the last general municipal election, to hear addresses from the candidates for the Khetwady ward. That was Mr. Cumroodin's last appearance in public. During the last ten years or more he had been suffering from diabetes, which, within the last two years, had assumed an aggravated form and incapacitated him for work. In the year 1863, Mr. Cumroodin's life was threatened by some of the Moguls of Bombay under rather peculiar circumstances. In that year he had married, with the mother's consent, a daughter of the late Meshedi Cazin, a respectable Mogul merchant. The marriage of an Indian Mahomedan with a Mogul lady was an unprecedented occurrence, and it caused so much excitement and commotion among the lower classes of Moguls then resident in Bombay, that some of them vowed to kill Mr. Cumroodin in revenge for having dared marry a lady of their nationality. The police authorities of the day had to adopt great precautions for Mr. Cumroodin's safety, and the commotion after some time subsided. In 1873 Mr. Cumroodin revisited England on pleasure for about four months. Within the last five days his health had suffered considerably, and he died yesterday surrounded by his family. Mr. Cumroodin was one of the earliest and most successful native legal practitioners, and was held in much public esteem for his high character, his unassuming nature, his public spirit, and his worth as a citizen. He leaves behind a widow, the Mogul lady he married in 1863, four sons, and a daughter. The eldest son, Mr. Hyder C. Tyebjee, was articled to Mr. Cumroodin himself, and has completed his term of three years. The funeral, which took place at 5 p.m. yesterday, was largely attended to the burial-ground at Kateiwady or Chichgarwady, as it was formerly called.

ONE point of interest which has been generally overlooked is that Lord Fife and his intended bride are really, though not in the eye of the law, cousins. Lord Fife's mother was a daughter of the Earl of Erroll by his marriage with Elizabeth Fitzclarence, daughter of King William IV. by Mrs. Jordan. This Lady Erroll was therefore first cousin to the Queen, Lady Fife was second cousin to the Prince of Wales, and Lord Fife is third cousin to Princess Louise.

MR. GLADSTONE, replying to a member of the Welsh National Council, who drew his attention to Mr. Chamberlain's construction of his attitude towards the Welsh Establishment and Irish Home Rule, writes:—"I am desirous to avoid controversy with Mr. Chamberlain, but for the honour of Wales I must observe that the subject of Home Rule long before I announced at Nottingham my intentions as to Scotch and Welsh disestablishment; and for my own persons, which he thinks proper to impeach, that I have acted since that announcement, and shall continue to act, in strict conformity with its terms."

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

Veracity	1
Peeler	2
Ringmaster	3

This annual fixture at Liverpool July Meeting, which secures to the winner one thousand sovereigns and two hundred sovereigns in plate, to the second two hundred sovereigns, and to the third a hundred sovereigns, was run on Wednesday with the above result.

Veracity, the winner, a five-year-old black mare, by Wisdom *ex* Vanish, neither last year nor the year previous fulfilled the promises she gave when in 1886 she appeared first on the turf as a two-year-old. In that year she made an excellent show, losing only twice out of eight races, and even on those occasions she only dropped into second place by a length. It is extraordinary, but the fact remains, that the following year, after promising so much as a two-year-old, she ran ten races and lost them all. At the commencement of the season she was always very far behind, but the race for the Steward's Cup in November, in which she came in last against a field of eleven, was the last of her misfortunes. After that she woke up. At Derby November Meeting she ran for the Chaddesden Cup really well, and lost by only a neck. For the Ellesmere Welter Handicap, too, at Manchester Meeting; in the same month, which concluded her season's performances, she was second to Mr. Wardour's Monsieur de Paris by a length. Last year she did somewhat better, gaining three out of nine, her opening and closing races for the season being both wins. There were a tremendous number of entries for the Lincolnshire Handicap in March, and twenty-five horses took the field. No one ever imagined that Veracity could have a chance, and she was one of a number against whom fifty to one were offered at starting. But the race ended in a great surprise. The favourites, Oberon and Harpenden, dropped away back, the latter eleventh, and the former still further back, while the despised Veracity won by a good half length. She fell far behind in trying for the Prince of Wales's Plate at Liverpool a few days later; and then only a few days elapsed again ere she was chosen as favourite in the Nottingham Spring Handicap and won easily. Then followed five successive losses, but in the first three, Veracity did not show bad pace. In trying for the Doveridge Cup at Kildare and National Hunt Races and the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot she was third, but both races were very close. The race for the Wokingham Stakes, where Veracity was second, was also a stiffly contested one. The Cambridgeshire Stakes at Newmarket Houghton Meeting was a close thing, but Veracity managed to beat the favourite by a head.

As we do not yet know how the race ended, whether it was a close thing and exciting or whether many lengths divided first from second, and second from third, it is out of the question yet to say that Peeler did well in taking the place he did. Peeler, now six years old, is a black horse by Cœruleus *ex* Ma Chere, and never performed any startling feat on the turf. As a three-year-old he ran in as many as thirteen races, and was only successful in passing the post first on one occasion. That was at Windsor Autumn Meeting in 1886, when he beat the favourite, Mr. Regent's Hungarian, by four lengths—not a particularly fleet four-year-old, by the way—in running for the October Handicap Plate of £200. On a few other occasions, however, he performed some very good work, and it must be said he experienced exceedingly bad luck more than once, although, on the other hand, his running was unequal, and appeared as if he never could be depended upon. He opened the season as a three-year-old at Newmarket First Spring Meeting, and ran an exciting race against Sir G. Chetwynd's Pampas, losing only by a neck. In June he made good running again at Lewes. He was the favourite, but was unfortunate enough to be beaten at the post by Mr. W. Bevill's Waresley. The following day, in another race, he only lost by a head. Another occasion when luck was against him was when he was chosen as favourite for the Kempton Park Midweight Handicap Plate at Kempton Park in June, and was beaten by a mere neck by Mr. J. J. Clark's Gold Dust. Again in the Free Handicap at Brighton in August he lost by only a neck, but out of his lost list of races that year many such instances are recorded, although on other occasions he fell far into the rear when better things were expected of him. The following year he was more successful, winning four out of twelve races. He began the season in a very interesting manner, running a dead-heat with Mr. C. J. Merry's Lynch Law for the Northumberland Cup at Northampton Meeting. The Kempton Park May Handicap he won easily, as he did also the Free Handicap at Epsom Summer Meeting, beating Kenmore by five lengths, all the others being far behind. Then his last win of the season was the Kempton Park Midweight Handicap, which, after an exciting run, he won by a head—about as much as he lost the same race by, a year before. Last year, being now five years old, he was again often in the field. He ran eleven times, out of which he had two wins. At Croydon in April he beat the favourite for the Great Welcomes Handicap by three lengths, and finished his running for the season at Lewes in August by again outstripping the favourite and passing the post six lengths ahead. Strange to say in all his other races he was far behind, only once taking a place, and that was a bad third.

Of Ringmaster, who secured the hundred sovereigns, records do not show much of interest.

The following is a list of winners for the past twenty years:—

1869 Spy 4y 8st 3lb.
1870 Fidelia 5y 8st.
1871 Pretty John 6y 8st 7lb.
1872 Indian Ocean 5y 7st 6lb.
1873 Jarnac 6y 7st 9lb.
1874 Blantyre 3y 7st 11b.
1875 Tam o' Shanter 4y 6st 12lb.
1876 Controversy 5y 8st 12lb.
1877 Snail a 7st 12lb.
1878 Strathmore 4y 7st 2lb.
1879 Maximilian 4y 7st 7lb.
1880 Blackthorn 4y 6st 7lb.
1881 Dornie 4y 7st.
1882 Ishmael 4y 7st 9lb.
1883 The Jilt 4y 6st 4lb.
1884 John Jones 4y 6st 7lb.
1885 Sandiway 4y 7st 10lb.
1886 { Middlethorpe 6y 8st 8lb / Perdita II 5y 7st 8lb } Ran a dead-heat
1887 Castor 4y 7st 8lb.
1888 Satiety 3y 8st 7lb.
1889 Veracity 5y.

THE OXUS AND ANADYR COLLISION.

WE have received some particulars of the unfortunate collision at Aden between the Messageries steamer Oxus and Anadyr, resulting in the sinking of the latter vessel in the other harbour. The Oxus came off uninjured. The Anadyr was outward bound to, and the Oxus homeward bound from, China, and the former arrived from Suez at 2 a. m. on the 11th, and the latter from Colombo at 11 p. m., on the 10th instant. At daybreak, on the 11th, while both vessels, which were in charge of pilots, were making for the inner harbour, the Oxus collided with the Anadyr, with the result mentioned above. Soon after the passengers and mails had been transferred to the Oxus, the Anadyr commenced to settle down forward as well as aft, and now lies in the outer harbour broadside on to the monsoon swell, with only her masts, funnel, upper bridge, and part of fore-castle out of water. Only a little of the cabin baggage was saved, and very little else, at present. She has treasure on board valued at £50,000, and about 1,500 tons of general cargo. On account of the monsoon nothing can be done with regard to raising the vessel for the next six weeks or two months, and it is doubtful whether it will be worth while then. The passengers and mails ex-Anadyr have been forwarded to their destination by the Ballarat, which sailed from Aden on the 16th instant.—*Madras Mail.*

ENTERTAINMENT AT MAGDALA HOUSE.

ON Wednesday night, writes the *Deccan Herald*, there was a pleasant few hours' entertainment given at the residence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Mrs. Hay and Captain Hobday, R.A., gave a dress rehearsal of a small play, entitled "Breaking the Ice," in which both the lady and gentleman excelled to no small extent. This performance was merely preparatory to one to have taken place the evening following (last night). On the first occasion the Royal party very kindly invited a number of the warrant officers of the Kirkee and Poona Garrisons as well as some of the members of the Poona police. On the conclusion of Captain Hobday's and Mrs. Hay's rehearsal, the guests were treated to a supper, which was done full justice to. Last night being the anniversary of Her Royal Highness's birthday a private and select party was given, when "Breaking the Ice" was again produced. There was much that followed in the shape of amusement, and their Royal Highnesses with their guests spent another delightful evening.

H. E. the Governor's band, under the direction of Herr Zimmer, was also in attendance, and added considerably to the pleasantness of the occasion.

THE following appears in this morning's *Times*, says the *Overland Mail*:—

THE SIKKIM NEGOTIATIONS.

SIMLA, July 5.

Intelligence received here states that Captain Durand and his party have left Srinagar for Gilgit.

If Printing House Square cannot afford to keep a sub-editor who has passed in geography at the School Board, remarks the *Mail*, it might advantageously invest in Mr. Stanford's new Atlas of India. It is a far cry from Sikkim to Cashmere.

NEW YORK doesn't, after all, contain so many dollar-millionaires. They comprise 125 men and 40 women. The richest woman is Hetty Green, 47 years old, worth £5,000,000. The richest men are the two Astors, with £15,000,000 each. Only two clergymen are worth £200,000, and these are brothers, Charles and Dean Hoffman. But there are seven millionaire editors and publishers.

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

THE stewards of the Calcutta Monsoon Races are determined to lose no time in bringing off as many meetings as they can; and owing to the postponement of the last meeting caused by the weather, the interval before the next meeting fixed for the 31st instant seems rather short. However, the stewards have managed to put forward an attractive programme, comprising a handicap hurdle race for all horses, about one-and-a half miles, over seven flights, with Rs. 150 given; a hurdle race for ponies about one mile, over six flights, with Rs. 90 given; an open race for all horses and all riders with certain penalties and allowances, three-quarters of a mile, with Rs. 160 added; a handicap for all horses three-quarters of a mile, with Rs. 150 given; and a scurry with Rs. 100 given, for all horses which have not won a race, value Rs. 100 or upwards, and that have not been professionally trained for the last three months; distance half a mile. Entrances must be made before 6 p.m. on Friday, the 26th July.

We are sorry to hear that Lieutenant Hopkins, of the Seaforth Highlanders, who was at one time well known on the Calcutta Turf, when his regiment was in Fort William, has had the misfortune to lose three of his ponies by Anthrax. These are the well-known Arab Lacoman, and the maidens Quarrist, an Arab, and Juanita, a Country-bred—both of them were saidto be very promising.

In common with all racing men on this side of India, we much regret to have to announce the somewhat sudden death, in England, from heart-disease, of Mr. T. W. Fitch, on the 8th instant. Thoroughly acquainted with racing rules, and also thoroughly energetic and methodical in all that he undertook, Mr. Fitch was an invaluable secretary to the Calcutta Races, and every other race meeting where he could be persuaded to preside at the lottery-room, as his accounts were always ready before the settling day, and the race funds always derived a welcome accession to their resources, through his good management. For some years past Mr. Fitch has been unjustly exposed to libellous accusations in some petty up-country newspapers, which he has not only always managed to refute, but has compelled his accusers to apologise for, and retract either privately or through means of a court of law, the very last offender in this respect having been sentenced to imprisonment by the High Court of Allahabad on the very day of the death of Mr. Fitch. It can truly be said of him that we could have spared many another man with less regret.

Lord William Beresford's imported Irish jockey Monahan, having put on too much weight, has left his lordship's service and been engaged by Captain McDougall, with some of whose horses he has gone to Poona, where he will get them fit for the forthcoming meeting.

The well-known racing pony Blitz is at present located at Dehra as one of the numerous strings there belonging to Lord William Beresford, and from which we hear that one or two animals may be sent to Lucknow to take part in the forthcoming sky meeting.

We regret to have to record the somewhat sudden death at Simla of Mr. Pollard, Manager of the firm of Symes & Co., who lately obtained some notoriety regarding the proposed trotting match against a pony of Lord William Beresford's round Jakko. It is said that he had for some time been in the habit of taking opiates at night for the purpose of producing sleep, and that he took an overdose on the fatal night, and was found dead in his bed on the following morning.

Every one who has visited the Bangalore race-course must be well aware of that serious obstruction to obtaining a proper view of the races in the shape of a large hillock of granite, which is situated exactly in the middle of the oval round which the course runs. It is therefore satisfactory to learn that a party of Sappers has been lately engaged in boring holes into this solid mass, and that the blasting operations have been successfully carried out by dynamite and electricity, so that a full view of the racing will now be obtainable.

Has land in and around Bombay suddenly become extremely valuable? We ask the question, as we see in a Bombay paper an account of the July meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, in which we read that the Bombay Government has refused a certain asked for site for the Zoological Gardens, without at least, as far as the report goes, giving any reason for so refusing. In another column of the same paper we noticed a complaint that the "building fee," whatever that may be in that part of the world, had been increased 500 per cent., and no previous notice given. Was it because the probable "building fee" from this piece of ground was of more importance than the spread of knowledge likely to accrue from the institution of the garden that the site was refused?—*The Asian.*

LEPROSY IN ANCIENT TIMES.

AT the present time, when the sad death of the brave Father Damien has brought this terrible Oriental scourge into prominence, it may be of interest to some of those who are studying the history and progress of the disease, writes a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, to have placed before them some of the earliest references to the malady. He then writes:—

We know that it was prevalent in Syria and Egypt as early as the time of the XVIII. Dynasty, about B.C. 1700, and there is little doubt that, although not mentioned, it was familiar to the early Hebrew patriarchs, both in Syria and in their old home in Chaldea. Herodotus, among numerous statements which do not meet with monumental confirmation, states that the Babylonians had no doctors. They may not have had men of high skill, but that medicine and its application to the diseases of the body was studied in the temple schools of Chaldea; we have ample proof afforded us by inscriptions in the British Museum. Among these is a valuable document which contains the title page of a series of medical works, and which is extremely interesting—"The first tablet of the series of the sick soul for lowness of heart." The addition which we possess was copied in the seventh century before the Christian era for the use of the students in the royal library in Nineveh, but it is distinctly said to be a copy of an older work in the library of the temple of Nebo at Borsippa. For the King says:—"Of all the kings before me none of this document its copy had taken for perfect health, according to the master of the lance (thorn) according to modo (way) of Borsippa (by) the skilled strengthening of the powerful medicines of Adar and Gula full of health, on tablets I wrote. I explained, and the writing of the study of my readers within my palace I placed." This valuable work, which is unfortunately in a somewhat fragmentary condition, relates chiefly to complaints of the liver and heart. Among them we have "heart burn," "heavy pain of the liver," yellowness of the face" (evidently jaundice and "noxious odour of the breath." The chief medicines are "garlic," bitters, roots of various kinds, including the mandrake, the lotus, onion, and liquorice, which were dissolved in "milk" or "palm wine." Of a less pleasant nature were snake flesh and worms. From the same temple but of later date comes a tablet relating to the ailments of children. These valuable tablets, along with one relating to consumption, called the "wasting disease," and "insanity," called "the noxious madness of the head," show that medicine was studied according to the teaching of various schools, one of which, and probably the chief one, was that of the Temple of Nebo at Borsippa. Surgery was also practised, for there is in the collection a letter from the "master of the lance" to the king Assurbanipal describing the dressing of the wounds of an important captive, and stating from the symptoms of the pus or discharge that the patient would die in three days. It is evident from these documents that the Chaldean doctors were careful students of the "ills that flesh is heir to," naming the complaints by such signs as they deemed most characteristic, and very often their diagnosis exhibits considerable accuracy. One of the oldest inscriptions in the British Museum is fortunately devoted to early medical studies at a period when they had not entirely discarded the charlatanism of the magician and medicine man. In the section of this tablet which relates to certain ulcers or "buttons," the glossy pimple which marked this terrible scourge of the East is very clearly described. It is called *labanu kisadi*, the white ulcer of the head or neck, reminding us at once of "the white scurf," which was literally a mark of leprosy. It was also called *bamat*, the pimple or swelling, as being no doubt the one most dreaded. It is also described as the dry or indurated ulcer, and the ulcer that cracks, these dry open cracks being one of the features of Oriental leprosy. Another still more important name is that which appears in the Deluge tablet of *malu*. This word evidently means "the full disease," and refers to the enlargement of the limbs and affected parts which has caused leprosy so often to be associated with elephantiasis. This description is confirmed by the account of dropsy which occurs in the same tablet, it being described as "fulness of water." In the Deluge tablet, however, we get a most valuable account of the disease and of the means of purification ordered. The compilation of this document in the form we now have it cannot be later than B. C. 2,000. In this remarkable document the solar hero Gizdhubar is represented as sick unto death with a disease which knows no mortal cure, and he has crossed the waters of death to learn from the translated sage Lamas Napishtim, the Chaldean Noah, the secret of immortality. The pilot Nis-Ea, the Babylonian Charon, has brought him before the sage, who thus speaks:—"The man whom thou hast brought before me his body is covered with leprosy," and "the beauty of his flesh, once like the flesh of the gods, to decay has turned; leprous skin covers his body." Here we have all the symptoms of the disease, to which may be added also "the loss of the hairs of the head and the beard"—one according to the Talmudic law, of the most characteristic features of the disease. It is evident from the lines which follow that under the Babylonian law, as under the Jewish law, the ban of the disease extended to the clothes of the leper as well as to his person. For the companion is told to take away from him the turban of his head and the cloth which covers his face—another parallel to the Jewish law,—and the garment of his body, and to cast them away. He was then to be taken to the "washing place or place of purification," no doubt a special spot for the cleansing of the lepers, and to be "washed in the sea," and "the sea shall carry away his leprous skin, and his body shall be pure as glistening snow." From another fragmentary ritual text it appears that this washing was to be "repeated seven times," like the washing of Naaman in Jordan. New clothes were then given him, and he might return to the city. There does not appear to have been any specified sacrificial purification as under the Mosaic law, but no doubt in the carefully prepared ritual of the Babylonian temples such a ceremony did exist. Sufficient appears in these ancient records from the Assyrian and Babylonian libraries to show that at an early period the disease was prevalent in the land, and had been treated in a simple way by the Chaldean doctors.

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THE PERSIA OF THE SHAH.

IN the current issue of the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. J. W. Rees has a very readable article on the "Persia of the Shah," from which we take the following:—

A general impression exists to the effect that the villages are poor, the people poorer, and the country a vast desert. The existence of this impression is accounted for by the fact that the route on which posts on horseback are maintained by the Shah, as they were long ago by Ahasuerus the king, runs from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian through some of the most uninhabited parts of the country. This is the route most travellers take. In addition to its natural disadvantages, its vicinity suffers from a not unnatural dislike on the part of the people to settling alongside a road which brings them little or no trade or prosperity, and exposes them to the exactions and inquisitive inquiries of travellers, courtiers, and officials. A far better idea of the country can be obtained by moving off in any direction away from the postal tracks, or, better still, by going in a beeline from one known point to another, taking the rough with the smooth, desert and oasis, hill and plain, as they come, noting down the general characteristics, and striking a working average of the condition of the country and of its inhabitants. I dare assert that the result of such an experience, plus a good colloquial knowledge of the language, will show that the people as a whole are well-fed, big, and brawny, and their houses fairly comfortable, and their lot not more unhappy than that of their fellow-men in corresponding condition in other countries. Lest I seem to undertake the knowledge and experience of the traveller, dependent on the official post-horses and unable to converse with the natives, let me add there are large tracts and districts the extent, capacities, and even the positions of which are vaguely known to the Persian Government itself.

The towns barren and unproductive localities are mere collections of flat-roofed mud houses, built closely together and surrounded by walls furnished with watch-towers. Where the magic of water turns the thinnest and stoniest soils into gardens, the town or village is surrounded with orchards, hidden in trees and possessed of what passes for fair turf out of the United Kingdom. The men in either case wear blue cotton frocks tied in at the waist, trousers, and felt skull-caps or lamb's-wool hats, according as they are rich or poor. The difference between rich and poor is not in the country districts strongly accentuated, but doubtless that arises from the fact that the rich do not live to any great extent on their estates, but congregate in the capital and in large towns.

The wages of agricultural labour vary from 5*d.* a day with food to 9*d.* without, and reach as much as 13*d.* a day when the days are long and severe. Now in Essex to-day an agricultural labourer only gets 15*s.* a week, and in Herefordshire 12*s.*, while the purchasing power of money in Persia is at least double that of what it is in England, and clothing and lodging are far cheaper. At a village in Grape county (Angurmahal), by Kazveen, where I spent a day, the people complained that the Government demand had been raised and that they were badly off, but an old grey beard, who, by common consent, was appointed to speak for the community, said they were all able to support large families of daughters, who slept and ate. The women generally do not labour in Persia proper, though the men of the peasant class work hard. In fact, the orthodox Mussalmani woman cannot work as a labourer. It is contrary to what is proper, and makes her seclusion difficult or impossible. That is right enough. One wishes no women should labour with their hands, but the observance of such social or religious scruples is not compatible with a state of abject and grinding poverty. I suspect that a labourer in Persia gets meat as often as the English farm-labourer gets bacon, which I believe is by no means every day. On quitting the village I ventured to address the House instead of the Speaker, and was promptly rebuked by him for breach of order and for flippant speech. Said I, "What think you of the first Frank who has visited your village?" Said he, "How should they express opinions on God's works? Did he not make both Frank and Moslem?" These grey beards are very dignified, and do not understand blasphemy. In the company of one I described myself for the moment, and from his point of view as one of the Kafirs, that is, one who does not believe in Isalm, but he said, "The followers of His Highness Jesus, on whom be peace, are no Kafirs. Call not thyself that which I would not hear thee called."

A soldier, who had travelled a little and was a most intelligent man, calculated at my request that for 3*l.* 10*s.* a year a cultivator could live and bring up a family. It seems extraordinarily little, and I merely quote his estimate. That my readers may judge of his capacity as well as I can, I will repeat parts of my conversation with him. "Is it true," said he, "that all Yangidunya (America) belongs to the Ooroos (Russian)?" "Not at all," said I. "Much belongs to the Inglees, little to the Russ." "Who is the Shah of Hindustan?" "Our Queen." "Yet the brother of the King of India lives at Bagdad." He referred to the late Nawab Ikbal-ud-Dowla, who actually sat for a few days on the royal cushion of Oudh. "He is not the King of India's brother," I rejoined; "there never was a King of all India." "You mean it is very big," said he. "I do, indeed." "How big?" "Twice as long, and twice as broad as Iran (Persia), with twenty-five times its population at the least, with a dozen cities greater than Teheran or Tabran or Tabriz and but a hundred larger than Ispahan." Now I had these facts ready, as travellers' stock-in-trade, and they are pretty correct, but the old soldier, who he heard them, discerned in me what Oscar Wilde calls "the makings of a really magnificent liar" and ceased from all parley on the spot.

The Persia of the nomad tribes differs entirely from the Persia of the towns. The women of the former wear petticoats and no trousers or veil, and are remarkably strong and active. The men are very bad Mussalmans, and they speak for the most part Turki and not Persian. They are truthful, brave, hospitable, and irreligious. The Persian of the town is religious, but lacks some of the other virtues named. I offered a nomad one day a small sum in return for his hospitality, but he declined to receive it, saying: "We do not sell the produce of our flocks; you are welcome as our guest." I could understand Turki a little, but could not speak it, and I asked my companion, a Persian, who knew that language as well as his own, to say that it was just so with us, and that I understood his feeling in the matter. I could follow what he did actually say, and repeat it. He said to my host, "The Frangi (Frank) sahib says it is just like that in the country of London. No one there pays for anything!"

Only twice did I, inadvertently of course, offend in the slightest degree the religious feelings of the people; once by trespassing on the precincts of what I did not recognise as a mosque, and once by remarking, in a crowd of hungry Shiias in a caravanserai, that I was glad I had not to fast till sunset, I was too hungry to wait. On both occasions explanation and an early departure sufficed to restore peace. The Shias, unlike the Sunnis, do not allow Europeans to enter their mosques. Here let me observe that the European who travels in Persia under the impression that he is taken for a native is a very credulous person. There are places, and I will try to describe some of them, too far out of the world for their inhabitants to know who or what the stranger is, but that he is not one of themselves they know immediately. In the large cities Europeans who have deluded themselves into the belief that they have passed for Persians or Armenians, would be surprised to see the secret reports made upon them by the Persian authorities, if, as I have been told, such reports describe them by name and appearance, with the remark that as the gentleman gives himself out to be something else, they think it polite, while watching him and his proceedings, to affect to ignore his real name and character. There may be Englishmen able, like Sir Richard Burton and one or two others, to support undetected the character of a Moslem, but if there are, they have not revealed themselves.

I have said that the dignity of the white beards was most marked, and from my note-book I will give a little scene that may serve to illustrate the observation. About forty miles from the town of Kazveen in the Karaghan mountains, is situated the lovely village of Rudak, in a fold in the rolling hill-side, amid the grassy downs. Hence across the plain of Kazveen you can see the great mountains of the Elburz, whose snowy peaks shutting out the Caspian beyond, sparkle like diamonds in the morning sun. A babbling brook with a pebbly bottom runs alongside a pathway fringed with turf, in which are dandelions, clover, blue bells, and wild thyme. In the shade of walnut, plane, and mulberry trees the traveller forgets for awhile the fierce sun, the toils and hardships of the way, and, looking over the low walls into orchard and vineyard realises how the walled garden became the earthly prototype of a paradise where rest and shade are lasting and not brief incidents in a weary journey along a hot and stony road.

Beyond this village and above it at a height of 8,000 feet more or less, above the sea, dwelt a poor and aged Khan, who came with his followers to see me eat my breakfast. While I bathed under an icy cascade he had had soup made for me. Onions and vinegar I recognised in it, but what the chief ingredient was, or of what compound the stock was composed, I never discovered. He begged me to halt while a kid was converted into pilaff. I declined with thanks, and said that I was in health. This is as conventional an expression with them as with us, but he returned a serious answer and said: "I am old, I am ill, I have many enemies. I was the Khan of my tribe, but my younger brother has ousted me." He had been disinherited by his father many years before for disobedience, but he spoke as if his misfortunes had been of yesterday, and I could understand that they had been ever present in his mind. He asked me for my boots, as one who would confer a favour, but I had only a pair and could not spare them. He had observed that to keep my feet off the gravel I had worn them while bathing, and that the porpoise hide was none the less dry. I wanted to give him something, and remembered a lilliputian tin of biscuits, the sharp edges of which used to cut my saddle-bag. I opened it with a sharp stone, and for greater politeness gave him the contents biscuit by biscuit. As I packed up to go on, he asked me for the tin. Such tins are rather useful where domestic utensils are scarce. The heroine of tin is quite a feature of urbean, and not uncommon in rural, India. I gave it to him, of course, and then we walked slowly up the garden to the low monolith door of egress, the Khan holding one of my hands in one of his and the empty tin in the other. At the door I halted to let him go through first, and his sons and retainers stood in rows on either side of him. It was a patriarchal function, and I could not but admire a simple dignity that association with empty tins could not impair.

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LORD BEACONSFIELD'S LAST ILLNESS.

DR. KIDD, who attended Lord Beaconsfield in his last illness, gives some very interesting reminiscences of his noble patient in the *Nineteenth Century* for July. One of these—his story, namely, of Lord Beaconsfield's dinner-table reading—we gave the other day. We now make some further extracts from the same article:—

HIS REFUSAL TO TAKE EXERCISE.

The greatest difficulty was to get the patient to take exercise. "My grandfather" he said to me, "lived to ninety years, he took much open-air exercise. My father lived to eighty, yet he never took any." Lord Beaconsfield tried to steer a middle course, but the utmost he could be persuaded to take was a short walk two or three times a week if Lord Rowton or some other pleasant friend called to accompany him, otherwise he easily found an excuse for not going out. His slow pace in walking prevented him from getting much benefit from it. (At Constantinople in 1830 he was greatly gratified by a certain Mehemet Pasha telling him that he could not be an Englishman, but rather one of an Eastern race because he walked so slow.—(*Quarterly Review*, p.23, January 1889.) Riding he had given up, although in his early days passionately devoted to it. For many years his life had been a sedentary one; presuming on his hardy constitution and the fact of his father's great age without open-air exercise, he considered it a matter optional in his case. He had the excuse of urgent occupation in his political and literary life to hinder it. Yet Nature has a "Nemesis" power of revenging herself on the man of sedantary life. In the end the liver suffers. In one of his letters to his sister he says, "I have recovered from the horrors of a torpid liver which has overwhelmed me the last few days."

HIS COURTESY TO LADIES.

The character of Lord Beaconsfield was most singular. To those without, his manner was that of reserve and coldness, with a proud expression of power and lofty aim. But to the charmed inner circle of his friends there was a bright genial glow of kindness shown which made all feel at ease. At first a manner apparently cold and distant, but directly you struck the cord of sympathy most cordial and responsive. In the company of ladies his face became most animated. All the activity of his mind became freshened into new life, and he spared neither time nor trouble to interest them. An old lady, Mrs. DeBurgh, hearing of his asthma, sent him a pot of Stockholm tar, with a note advising him to expose it in his bedroom at night. It proved helpful. An ordinary Prime Minister in full work might have written an autographic note of thanks. Lord Beaconsfield found time to visit her in Ecclestone-square to thank her for her kind present, much to her delight.

AT HOME AT HUGHENDEN.

After the London season his life at Hughenden was very quiet; a walk round the "German Forest"—a lovely clump of young trees that Lord Lyndhurst named the "German Forest"—and a look at the beautiful shrubs and trees on the Terrace, most of them with a history, one planted by this friend and one by that. He delighted to recall the memories of old friends from the trees planted by them. After his walk, to write or to read was his chief occupation. He was a great reader—of the many journals and reviews on his table, the *Revue des Deux Mondes* was his favourite. Over it he spent much time.

BEACONSFIELD AND BISMARCK.

As the time of the Berlin Conference drew near, Lord Rowton, his dearest and best friend, urged that I should accompany him to Berlin. Lord Beaconsfield was unwilling, satisfied with my promise to be in read

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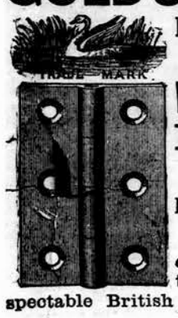

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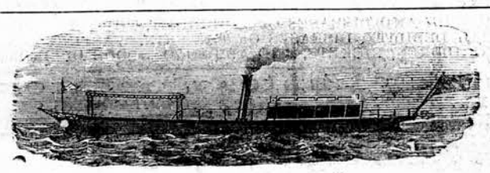

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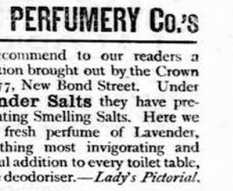
GOLD MEDAL: Society of Arts, Paris, 1883.



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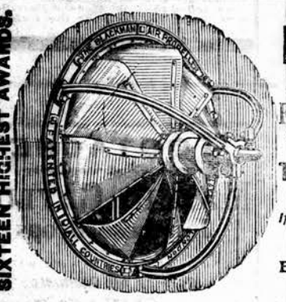

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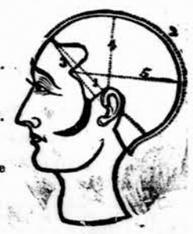

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